

The Enterprise.

VOL. 5.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

NO. 51.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.
5:56 A. M. Daily.
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:15 A. M. Daily.
12:40 P. M. Daily.
5:57 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
8:02 P. M. Sundays only.

SOUTH.
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:02 A. M. Sundays only.
11:13 A. M. Daily.
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:03 P. M. Daily.
12:19 A. M. Sundays only.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

Change of Time Which Went Into Effect
February 5th, 1900.

Cars leave Holy Cross.
6:40, 7:15, 7:57, 8:01, 8:16 A. M.
and every 15 minutes thereafter until
8:21 P. M., 8:45, 4:01, 4:17, 4:33, 4:49, 5:06, 5:21
and every 15 minutes thereafter until
7:51 P. M., 8:20, 8:21, 8:39, 8:51, 9:09, 9:25, 9:40,
10:21, 10:58, 11:23.
All cars run direct through to new Ferry De-
pot.
First car leaves Baden Station 8:32 A. M., and
every 15 minutes thereafter until 6:10 P. M.
Time cards can be obtained by applying to
conductors or office at 30th St.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sun-
days, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open
7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North..... 7:45 4:15
" South..... 7:00

MAIL CLOSURES.

North..... 8:50 P. M.
South..... 7:00
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every
Sunday in Grace Church. Morning
service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at
7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See
local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every
Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen
of the World, meets every Wednesday
evening at Journeyman Butchers'
Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen
Butchers' Protective and Benevolent
Association, will meet every
Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen
Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck..... Redwood City
TREASURER
P. F. Chamberlain..... Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger..... Redwood City
ASSASSIN
J. J. Bullock..... Redwood City
C. D. Hayward..... Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson..... Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield..... Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker..... Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton..... Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe..... Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert..... Redwood City

For Congress

—Fifth District

Hon. E. F. Loud.

For State Senator

—29th District

Hon. Jas. D. Byrnes.

For Assemblyman

—52d District

Hon. Henry Ward Brown.

For Supervisor

—First District

Julius C. Eikerenkotter.

TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

Things That Have Happened All Over the Country

MENTIONED IN THESE PARAGRAPHS.

Selections That Will Greatly Interest Our Readers Both Old and Young.

Among the improvements soon to be made in London are the altering of London bridge and the building of a tunnel from Rotherhithe to Shadwell at a cost of two millions sterling.

The submarine boat Holland has been placed in commission. She is to be sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, so that the cadets may become thoroughly familiar with this modern vessel of war.

A cable from London says: Vanity Fair says it is believed that Lord Curzon of Kedleston will resign as Viceroy to India owing to the ill-health of his wife, who was formerly Miss Leiter of Chicago.

It is generally admitted that yellow fever will increase in Havana when the streets are opened for the installation of the sewers, a work which will probably require three years. Major Lodge, Paymaster for the Division of Cuba, is down with the fever.

The United States, according to a special dispatch from Tangier, has renewed its demands upon the Government of Morocco for \$5000 as indemnity to the family of Marcus Azzagui, a naturalized American citizen who was murdered by a mob at Fez last June.

The intercession of the Princess of Wales, says a dispatch from Copenhagen, has secured the liberation of some Danes who were compelled by the Boers to fight against the British and who had been imprisoned at Simons-town.

The President will recommend to Congress the payment of an indemnity to the families of the four Italians who were the victims of a mob at Tallulah, La., about two years ago. A report from a special agent of the Department of Justice clearly established the fact that the men were killed by the mob and that none of the perpetrators of the crime were ever punished by the State authorities, notwithstanding the representations of the National Government.

General MacArthur has cabled the following list of casualties to the War Department: Killed—September 28th, Pili, Luzon, Company M, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, James J. Ryan, John S. Pearson; September 19th, Mount Malindi, Panay, Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, Albin E. Carter. Wounded—September 28th, Pili, Luzon, Thirty-seventh United States Volunteers, First Lieutenant P. R. Lowenburg, Company E, wounded in shoulder, serious; Company M, Forty-fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, Edward Hyland, head, mortal.

Admiral Remy has cabled the Navy Department of his departure from Chinese waters. He goes on his flagship the Brooklyn, from Taku to Chefoo, thence to Nagasaki. It is the understanding at the Navy Department that he will next go to Cavite. This move will take the headquarters of the Asiatic station back to Manila, leaving the squadron in China waters without an Admiral in command, unless Admiral Dewey should determine to have Admiral Kempff return there. For the present, however, there is no such determination.

EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC.

New Yorker Will Send Two Ships in Search of the Pole.

New York. — William Zeigler, a wealthy citizen of New York, announced he would purchase two vessels, fully equip and man them and send them in quest of the North Pole during the summer of 1901. The expedition is to be in charge of Evelyn B. Baldwin, who was a companion of Lieutenant Peary in his attempts to reach the Pole in 1893 and 1894, and also a member of Walter Wellman's expedition.

It is Mr. Zeigler's intention to have one vessel remain in the arctic region while the other returns for supplies. The expedition, it is said, will not be dispatched for the north earlier than the summer of 1901, and all the time between this date and that will be necessary for the preparations and outfitting. Ships may be purchased, though vessels especially adapted for the work may be built.

Mail Contract Renewed.

Wellington, N. Z.—The House of Representatives has approved the Postmaster-General's agreement with Messrs. Spreckels to continue for a year the San Francisco mail service. The vessels will run every three weeks, instead of monthly, beginning November 1st. The time from San Francisco to Auckland must not exceed sixteen days.

An amendment favoring a Vancouver service was carried without a division.

SELECTED FOR HALL OF FAME.

Thirty-One Men Chosen as Representative Americans.

New York.—The election in the Hall of Fame contest was concluded when the Senate of the New York University assembly assembled and passed upon the list of eligibles submitted by the body which for the three days had been counting the votes. The total number of names submitted to the 100 judges was 252. Though the standard of eligibility had been placed as low as fifty-one votes, only thirty-one of the nominees had reached that standard. It was the names of such nominees that were submitted to the Senate, and that body, in which is vested the right of absolute vote on this occasion, confined itself to simple confirmation of the committee's findings.

According to this decision the following famous men were accorded a place on the tablets of the Hall of Fame: George Washington, 97 (full vote); Abraham Lincoln, 96; Daniel Webster, 96; Benjamin Franklin, 94; U. S. Grant, 92; John Marshall, 91; Thomas Jefferson, 90; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 86; Henry W. Longfellow, 84; Robert Fulton, 84; Washington Irving, 82; Jonathan Edwards, 82; David G. Farragut, 79; Samuel F. B. Morse, 79; Henry Clay, 74; George Peabody, 72; Nathaniel Hawthorne, 72; Robert E. Lee, 69; Peter Cooper, 68; Horace Mann, 67; Henry Ward Beecher, 66; Eli Whitney, 66; James Kent, 65; Joseph Story, 64; John Adams, 61; William Ellery Channing, 58; John James Audubon, 57; Elias Howe, 53; William Morris Hunt, 52; Gilbert Stuart, 52; Asa Gray, 51.

Pressure having been brought to bear on the Senate to admit citizens of foreign birth to places in the Hall of Fame, a memorial was addressed by the Senate to the university corporation recommending that a new edifice be joined to the north porch of the present hall, with harmonious architecture, to contain a fifth of the space of the present hall; that is, not over thirty panels, to be devoted the first year to the commemoration of ten foreign-born Americans who have been deceased for at least ten years, and one additional panel to be devoted to one name every five years throughout the twentieth century.

The Senate will take action in the year 1902 toward filling at that time the vacant panels belonging to the present year, nineteen in number.

Ex-President Cleveland's vote was: Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Washington. He did not vote for Monroe, but cast a scattering vote which was not announced.

Washington obtained the honor of first place only by the fact that Chief Justice Nichols of Louisiana scratched both Lincoln and Webster.

RICHNESS OF PLACER MINES.

A Confirmation of Former Reports by an Oregon Man.

Tacoma, Wash. — Further confirmation of the reports of remarkable richness of the new Koyukuk placer diggings is brought down by T. E. McNameer of Forest Grove, Or., the discovery of Emma Creek, the richest creek yet found in the Koyukuk region. It is a tributary of the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk, as is also Myrtle creek, heretofore reported as being rich.

Emma creek was discovered late in June. For several weeks its prospectors devoted themselves to preliminary work, though they found gold almost from the surface to bedrock, which ranges from two to eight feet in depth. During twelve days of the first half of August McNameer's force of seven men took out \$9000 in gold from claim No. 2.

The diggings have been thoroughly prospected for more than a mile up and down stream with showings of from \$50 to \$150 a day to the man. One pan of sixty-two colors yielded \$213. The gold is very coarse. It is found in great abundance not only on bedrock, but in the soil above. A \$160 nugget was dug out eighteen inches above the bedrock.

McNameer says the gravel contains sufficient fine gold to pay good wages. Emma creek gold, like all that of the Koyukuk region, is of great purity. Dawson bankers offered McNameer \$1750 per ounce without making an assay. Assay returns of his gold and some brought out by Dr. A. McKenzie, also an extensive operator in the district gave \$19 per ounce.

Experienced miners who have seen McNameer's Emma creek mines say he has nothing in Koyukuk for sale. Of his own success McNameer has but little to say. He believes, however, that another great gold producing district has been found.

Recruits To The Philippines.

Washington. — Quartermaster Ludington has completed arrangements to send transports from New York to Manila by way of the Mediterranean sea with a large number of recruits for regiments in the Philippines which are short of their complement by reason of discharge or death. These vessels are the Kilpatrick and Buford, formerly in the West Indian transport service. They have undergone extensive alterations and repairs, and now compare favorably with the best ships in the world. The Buford will start from New York about November 1st and the Kilpatrick will follow her a week later.

CORRUPT COURTS.

The Native Judges in Manila Prove Utterly Worthless.

COMMISSION PLANS MANY CHANGES.

Americans Who Speak Spanish To Be Placed on the Bench—Such Men Said to Be Hard to Find.

Manila.—The administration of Manila's civil courts by Filipino magistrates, which has long been scandalous, is now attracting public attention more than ever and has been brought to the Taft Commission's attention with requests for rectification. The courts are composed of four justices of the peace and four primary courts. The magistrates are all Filipinos and developments have proved that the incumbents are utter failures as administrators of justice. The dissatisfaction with and complaints against the existing courts are unending. Natives and foreigners dread litigation, knowing the facts in the case.

Charges have been filed and evidence is in the hands of the authorities, which, it is claimed, will show that the magistrates have been guilty of the grossest corruption and malfeasance in office. One magistrate was recently suspended on suspicion of criminal abuse of power and attempt to defraud. The monthly collection of fines of the four native justices is estimated at \$6000. The amount collected by the primary courts for the same period is much greater. The eight magistrates persistently ignore the regulations established by the authorities for the supervision of commitments and the accountability of moneys. They deposit less than \$100 monthly and are all anxious to appropriate the balance of their collections.

It is further claimed that the magistrates are in collusion with the native police in compromising offenses on the basis of "cash for freedom," and that in many instances magistrates who committed men to jail over a year ago are now liberating them without trial, the explanation being the effectiveness of a habeas corpus writ and the designation of a special officer to investigate the cases, resulting in the freedom of many persons illegally committed as prisoners. It is said there are over fifty established instances where prisoners have bought their freedom from the guards conveying them between the courtroom and the jail.

Serious charges of favoritism have lately been made against the civil branch of Manila's Supreme Court.

The members of the Taft Commission are disgusted with the conditions of the courts and intend to substitute honest Americans for the United States for the native magistrates. Americans having knowledge of Spanish are preferred, but they are the hardest to secure. The Commission will then institute the drastic reforms needed in the cause of the entire judiciary.

CALLED TO CHICAGO.

Professor Jameson Will Control The History Department of the University.

Providence, R. I. — Professor J. Franklin Jameson, at the head of the department of history of Brown University, has decided to accept the tender of a like position at the University of Chicago, made by President Harper several weeks ago. The professor, who is very popular at Brown, has had the offer under consideration for some time, and considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon him by friends in the East to induce him to remain at Brown, but he says he decided that the Chicago offer is more satisfactory from every point of view. He does not feel that he should decline the professional opportunity opened to him by the University of Chicago, and will sever his connection with Brown at the close of the present college year, going to Chicago next September.

Professor Jameson was born near Boston, September 19, 1859, was graduated from Amherst twenty years later and took the degree of doctor of philosophy at Johns-Hopkins in 1882. His alma mater conferred the degree of L. L. D. upon him two years ago. He has been associated with the department of history at Brown since 1888, and has developed courses there second to none. He is the author of a number of standard works.

Dr. Jameson will succeed Professor Hermann E. von Holst as head of the department of history at the University of Chicago. Dr. von Holst is now in Europe on account of ill health. Dr. Jameson's appointment is for life.

Treasure From the North.

Seattle, Wash.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived at noon from Skagway with 282 passengers and \$750,000 in treasure.

The strike on the Chilcat river is characterized as something good. While as yet bedrock has not been reached the entire district shows fine prospects. The Seattle left Skagway October 8th, and at that time ice was already forming in many streams flowing into the Yukon. It is expected that navigation will close October 30th or thereabouts.

LIPTON'S LATEST CHALLENGER.

The New Shamrock to Be Selected And Captained by an Amateur Master.

London.—Further particulars regarding Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenge for the America's cup confirms the statement that the boat will be named Shamrock and will be selected by a series of contests between the yacht Watson is designing, and the old Shamrock, after the latter has undergone the improvements proposed by Fife.

Both yachts will be kept full manned by Sir Thomas Lipton, and may cross the water together. The challenger will be commanded by a well-known amateur yachtsman, whose name Sir Thomas does not wish to divulge at present. None of the old Shamrock's former captains will be employed in the coming races.

New York.—Sir Thomas Lipton's reference in his interview with a representative of the press in London to the "amateur skipper" who is to have charge of his cup-challenger possibly meant John Jameson, for years the adviser of the Prince of Wales in racing the yacht Britannia.

Glasgow.—It can be said that the design of George L. Watson for Sir Thomas Lipton's America's cup challenger, while embodying several novelties, follows more closely the lines of the American yachts than any previous cup challenger.

POSTPONE OPENING BIDS.

Navy Chiefs Delay Action Until December.

Washington.—The board of naval bureau chiefs decided by a vote of 4 to 1, to postpone the date of opening bids for new battleships, set for November 15th, until December 7th, when the bids for the cruisers also will be opened. Rear-Admiral Bradford dissented from the proposition. He is understood to desire the matter disposed of before Congress meets. The postponement was desired by some of the large shipbuilders in order to give them time to prepare individual plans, which have been invited. It also will permit naval officials to consider several plans for changing the batteries heretofore agreed upon.

The board took up a plan by the builders of the submarine boat Plunger to furnish a new boat on new lines, at a total cost of \$170,000, what has been paid on the Plunger to be applied on the new boat. A decision on the proposition was deferred. It is doubted whether there is authority to contract for a new boat.

REPORT ON PORTO RICO.

General Davis Says Military Force Can Soon Be Reduced.

Washington.—The War Department has made public the annual report of Brigadier-General George W. Davis, commanding the Department of Porto Rico. It states that when the organization of the civil Government shall have been completed and the civil ministry is working well there will be no necessity to retain in the island so large a force as at present. He can not conceive it possible, however, to limit the garrison to a force just sufficient to take care of the guns at San Juan, and he points out that the island of Porto Rico must have in the future, as it has had in the past, great military importance. Spain expended more than \$4,000,000 on the fortifications of San Juan, and on the surrender to the United States the fortifications were found to be of great strength and the armaments extensive.

Commerce of the Philippines.

Washington.—The War Department has made public a bulletin upon the trade of the Philippine islands. The statement covers a period of nine months ending March 31, 1900, and sets forth that during that time merchandise to the value of \$15,102,879 was imported into the Philippines and goods to the value of \$12,928,464 went out of the islands to foreign ports.

During the period named 54,137 tons of Manila hemp, valued at \$8,106,340, were exported, of which the United States took 18,183 tons, valued at \$2,476,296; the United Kingdom took \$3,964,347 worth, and 4808 tons, valued at \$708,808 went to China. The commerce in gold and silver coins bring the total importation to \$16,751,800 and the total value of all exportation to \$14,634,236. The trade with the United States alone amounted to an exportation of \$2,650,450 of goods and importations of the value of \$1,080,14.

Coal Gas Discovered in Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Coal and gas in paying quantities were found east of this city at a depth of a little more than 1000 feet. The gas will be piped to the city at once. A vein of coal that may reach two feet in thickness was found.

Official statistics show a further decrease in the Berlin birth rate, which is now but 29 per 1000, and that the number of the children is 450,000, which, if there had been a normal birth rate for Prussia, would be 700,000. The papers draw parallels with the French conditions in this respect.

MORE MARINES FOR MANILA.

Regular Troops May Also Be Transferred From Porto Rico.

New York.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Long has decided not to order home any of the marines now in the Philippines. Instead, if more marines should be available, they will be sent to Manila. Re-enforcements are necessary because of the contemplated reduction of General MacArthur's command by the withdrawal of the volunteers.

The War Department has practically determined to adopt General Davis' recommendation and reduce the military force in Porto Rico. The troops will be brought to the United States and then sent to Manila. Eight companies of the Tenth Infantry, it is believed, can be spared from the island, and these will make a welcome addition to General MacArthur's command.

Fumigation of Fruit Trees.

Vancouver, B. C.—Collector of Customs J. M. Bowell has received telegraphic advices from Ottawa stating that the importation of fruit trees and bushes will be allowed from the United States and other countries from October 1st until December 31st. Fruit trees will be fumigated under the supervision of a special officer, who is now just completing the construction of a building for the purpose. The process of fumigation will not be in the least injurious to the trees, and being under the supervision of a competent officer cannot fail to be satisfactory. On an order granted by the officer in charge the customs authorities will accept the entry of the goods.

The hog to thrive best must be given food that will properly build up the system.

Good warm shelter will do much towards lessening the cost of wintering nearly or quite all kinds of stock.

the whole
story of
Cyrus
Noble
whiskey.

age- purity

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that

SELLS
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call
and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed. **††**
Wood and Coal. **††**

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,
South San Francisco, Cal.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Another reason why practical jokes generally fall flat, is their tendency to being one-sided.

There is nothing to equal the theories as to cheap living that can be evolved by a well-fed man or woman.

In the game of diplomacy China is likely to be ultimately pasted against the wall, but will hardly feel stuck up over it.

Naturally a girl who gets a diamond engagement ring right off is apt to fancy she has made a brilliant commencement.

We respectfully suggest that the teaching of geography in our public schools be postponed until matters become a little more settled.

In Philadelphia a young woman who played ghost gave up the ghost from the blow of a brick. Which seems to argue that it may be safer to rock a boat.

A new kind of grip has developed in Alaska. One of its peculiarities is that it attacks with most virulence those who have lost their grip in the gold fields.

It is said that the average age of women at the international congress in Paris was below 30. The showing was made on the testimony of the women themselves.

The world has been so absorbed elsewhere during the last few months that several South American revolutions have been pulled off with practically no spectators.

The outrages of the policemen in another city sink into insignificance beside the tyranny of the Boston officer who undertook to stop the baking of beans on Sunday.

Who says marriage is a failure? A Massachusetts couple after being divorced for fifty years have been remarried. Fifty years of deliberation led to the inevitable result.

New York sleuths captured a diamond smuggler the other day who had gone lame because of several gems in each shoe. Hereafter passengers arriving at that port with soft corns may expect to experience trouble.

The Keokuk Gate City still retains the philosophic mind which distinguished the late Editor Clark. It says: "After you have lived only for your children nine months in every year, you cannot help but notice that the three months of the summer spent at grand-ma's is after all the biggest part of their lives."

After the "investment syndicates" collapsed, an unscrupulous New-Yorker printed an advertisement, signed "Lawyer," asking all who had been swindled by the five-hundred-and-twenty-per-cent concerns to send him their names. Fancying that he wanted to help them in some way, thousands of the dupes responded; whereupon "Lawyer" sold their addresses to promoters of other fraudulent schemes, suggesting that such people would bite at anything! It is one of the penalties of a foolish action that everybody expects the fool to give a continuous performance.

The Taft Commission has appointed a supervisor who in a short time will begin to take a census of the Philippine Islands. The purpose is not only to determine more accurately the number of inhabitants, but also to discover the mineral and agricultural possibilities, and the social conditions which prevail in the islands. Those enumerators who think they had a hard time gathering facts for the census just completed in this country will sympathize with the enumerators in the Philippines, where there are eighty-four tribes, speaking nearly as many dialects, and where many of the natives still have their manuers and their bolos hidden in their butts.

At the various fights "pulled off" recently in New York \$3,000,000 was taken in. The fighters themselves made not less than \$250,000. If money is the measure of greatness, where is the philosopher or artist who can claim equality with Mr. Bob Fitzsimmons or Mr. Jim Corbett? Milton got five pounds for "Paradise Lost." Herbert Spencer published his words at a loss in the early years of his career and Carlyle's flaming thought went begging for years. Walt Whitman, who by many is considered the master spirit of America, couldn't make his salt and was supported by a few believing friends. The man of spirit may be greater, but the man of muscle is better kept. Ardent young men who are deliberating whether to earn their living by writing epics or by landing on the solar plexus should not overlook this fact. Epics are all well enough in their way. But punching is immeasurably more profitable.

A great deal is said about the desolation of war, but Marekling was desolated more in an hour by a cyclone than by the guns of the Boers in a siege of six months. There were 7,834 men killed and 36,000 wounded at Gettysburg. The next year 45,000 lives were lost and 100 ships destroyed by a storm at Calcutta, India. Pekin, after six weeks of anarchy and several battles, had its palaces guarded by foreign sol-

diers against the destruction of mobs. In 1890 a storm cut a path of desolation through Louisville, Ky., a thousand feet wide, destroying over 900 houses. A British army swept over the Orange Free State and the Transvaal in a campaign of eleven months, but in one day in the year 1884 there were in Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois over sixty tornadoes, which destroyed 10,000 buildings and killed 800 persons. The storm of one day was more destructive of property than the British campaign of eleven months. Lady-smith was bombarded week after week, but the British army and the citizens were rescued. Johnstown, Pa., as large a city as Ladysmith, was swept out of existence in one night. There were 2,142 lives lost and property to the value of \$10,000,000 was destroyed. Man, through strategy, inventive genius and skill, has some control over the destruction of war. He has no control over the destructiveness of the cyclone or the tornado.

Bresci, who murdered the Italian King, is sentenced to solitary confinement for life. While you read this he sits on a narrow plank in a cell not much bigger than a sleeping car section. If you talk to any friend about Bresci—and especially if you mention the subject to any young man inclined to be idle—call attention to this point. You, of course, can amplify what must be presented briefly here. Bresci's imprisonment is torture—why? Because it sentences him to do nothing. Every man put on this earth is put here for a purpose. He is put here to work, to struggle, to interest himself in his fellows, to share the pleasures and disappointments of others. The wise laws ruling the universe fill us with a desire to do that which we were meant to do. It is intended that we should be active here, and therefore, although we often fail to realize it, our happiness lies in activity. Bresci is to be tortured beyond the power of imagination because he will be forbidden to follow nature's law. He will be forbidden to fulfill man's destiny here. His brain, his muscles, his sentiments must lie idle until death or insanity shall come to relieve him. Bresci will live on bread and water—but it is not the bread and water that will make his life worse than death. He could be happy on such simple fare if his mind had work. In his prison Bresci is protected from the sun and the rain and the cold. He can sleep as many hours as he likes. No duns can trouble him. He pays no rent. There is absolutely nothing that he must do. But there is absolutely nothing that he can do. The most desperate man, harassed by cares of all kinds, would seem blissfully happy in Bresci's eyes, for he has at least full play for his sentiments, for his activities. To punish Ravallac's attack on the life of the French King long ago they tried ingenious devices. They broke him on the wheel. They tortured him slowly. Finally they poured melted lead into his stomach. It was a hard death. But they did not punish Ravallac as severely as Bresci is to be punished. The minutes, the hours, the weeks, months and years will drag along. Idleness, idleness, idleness. Nothing, nothing, nothing. No human smile or voice to measure time. Sleep, bread and water; sleep, bread and water. Gradually madness will come and bring relief. Be glad that you are active, you who work willingly. And you young men who rebel against labor and long for the chance to do nothing, study Bresci's case and take up your load gladly. The decree condemning us to earn our bread in the sweat of our brow was merciful, not stern. For that same power which sentences all to work also causes happiness to be found in work alone.



No woman has any beauty to brag of. Genks is talent with its sleeves rolled 'way up.

By the time a man has learned the proper way to treat a wife he is too old to want one.

Ministers probably lay the origin of evil to the devil, because they know the Lord wouldn't stand it.

As a general thing, a woman is wise enough to pretend to believe her husband when he tells her she was his first love.

Most men never have half as clear an idea what they said when they stood up to get married as they have of what they wanted to say.

The first thing a girl generally says right after she has been proposed to, is that she is perfectly sure that no man could ever know just how she feels.

It is probable that no man ever got up to light the gas in the dark to get something for his wife without bumping himself on something that wasn't there when they went to bed.

Bicycles in France.

In 1894, the first year of taxation of bicycles in France, the number of machines was 203,036, in 1895 256,084, in 1896 329,816, and in 1897 408,869. Last year they increased to 483,414, showing a yield in taxation of 4,858,644 francs.

Cheap Meat in Australia.

All kinds of meat are inexpensive in Australia, especially mutton, which sells as low as 1 penny a pound. Fish costs even less.

There is at least one good thing about poverty when kin comes, they don't stay so long.

Topics of the Times

The Tennessee convict coal mine is a paying institution.

Printing is said to have been known in China as early as 202 B. C.

New Zealand shares with Iceland the distinction of being free from all forms of cattle disease.

Dried cards and goat's cheese, kept in wood ashes for a year, is a favorite dish in Burgundy.

Honolulu is beginning to be invaded by the American drummer as it has never been before.

More than 100,000 acres of peat are said to be available in the Canadian province of Ontario.

The capital invested in orange growing in the State of California is estimated at \$44,000,000.

The Dublin Queen's Bench has decided that a barber is not a workman, because he must use his brains.

Fifty millions pounds' worth of gold has been produced in New Zealand; the first nugget was found in 1842.

The coast region of Georgia is to have a sugar refinery, the first one in the State. It is to be located in Baxley.

Canada was awarded the grand prize for forestry, fish, game, mineral and agricultural exhibits at the Paris exposition.

Dr. Franklin Booth, of Elmhurst, L. I., superintended the amputation of his legs. He refused to take an anæsthetic.

To widen a business street, the round tower in Copenhagen, 150 feet in height, is to be bodily removed a distance of fifty yards.

The Rev. Jam Jee is the oburgatory title of the only regularly ordained Chinese minister of the gospel. He lives in San Francisco.

Cashion, Oklahoma, claims to have a bank of white earth, which, when dampened and rubbed on a grease spot, will eradicate the grease.

J. C. Ingersoll, the American Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, says that the popularity of American goods in Denmark is constantly increasing.

In New York City there is a maximum density of 1,000 residents to the acre, and this is more than double that of the most congested cities of Europe.

Harry Wyman Swett is said to be the youngest golfer in the world. Harry is a Boston boy, 3 years of age. He has a diminutive golf bag and tiny driver and brassie, and he thoroughly enjoys playing the game.

An enterprising Pittsburg is to teach Londoners the delights of the peanut. He has taken ten tons of peanuts with him, and London papers say that English dealers are finding a ready sale for the American circus day indulgence.

One of the finest collections of pearls known is that of the Queen of Italy. It is so large that she cannot wear all of the rows she owns, and, as they lose their color if not always in the light, some of them adorn her ladies in waiting.

The hot, damp atmosphere of the country about Durban, South Africa, is very injurious to ironwork, and fears are expressed for the condition of machinery destined for the mines, which has accumulated at this port on account of the war.

Several bears took charge of a freight train on the Toledo and Ohio Central Road. The animals were caged in the caboose, but broke out, and chased the conductor and brakeman to the tops of the cars. The bears were finally captured with lariats.

The lovely lily of the valley has the curious power of strengthening the memory. It also strengthens the heart, and is a splendid thing to take on a long cycle ride. And if you make a snuff of the dried flowers it will cure the worst headache.

If you happen to be pugilistically inclined you should certainly keep some white bryony in your garden. Its pale yellow flowers and brilliant red berries will reward you for your labor. If you make a decoction of the root it will cure a black eye like magic.

The famous farm of the famous Ward McAllister of New York "400" fame, has been sold and will be used as a cemetery. The farm is near Newport, and Mr. McAllister's shed was the raising of Southdown sheep and poultry, vegetables and hay. He frequently entertained the "smart set" there.

Among the British civil list pensions awarded during the last financial year are £200 a year to Alfred Austin, "as poet laureate"; £100 to John Sims Reeves, "in consideration of his eminence as a singer and of his straitened circumstances," and £125 to Herman Charles Merivale, "in consideration of his literary work and of his straitened circumstances."

Two hundred and seven wolves were killed in France last year, of which four were she-wolves with young, seventy-two full grown wolves, and 131 cubs. They were killed in nineteen different departments, and a sum of 13,000 francs was paid in the form of bounties, 150 francs being given for a she-wolf with young, 100 francs for a full-grown wolf and 40 francs for a cub.

TOUGH ON THE VICTIM.

Ingenious Way in Which a College Club Initiates All Its Members.

The pranks of college youths are endless—sometimes diverting, at others reprehensible, but in an institution in one of the Northern States a club has been formed that surpasses all of them in its method of having an enjoyable

time. To become a member of this particular gathering of choice spirits, it is absolutely necessary for the young man to resign himself absolutely into the keeping of one of the older members; to obey any whim of the mentor, and not to disobey in any particular the injunctions or duty laid upon him. This lasts for one whole week, during which time the novitiate is not allowed even to speak to anyone else without the permission of his temporary guardian. As may be imagined, numerous funny incidents have followed this strange procedure.

At one time a young fellow arrived at the college from a city in the West. He was very rich, and he came in his own carriage, accompanied by a brace of liveried footmen. The other students looked upon this manifestation of gaudy style with suspicion, and they determined that he should find it very interesting when it came his turn to be put through his paces. He was not a bad chap, for all of his money, and when this fact was made plain by a few days' social intercourse with him he was told he could join the club. It happened that his sister and a few of her girl friends had arranged to stop for a couple of weeks at the college town, and the young man had prepared to entertain them in good style, one of the functions being an elaborate lawn party at a famous wayside inn. This visit of the girls and the probation of the young fellow fell at the same time, and without permission of his guardian he could not write to his sister and postpone her coming.

Then the mentor laid his plans, from what he learned from his victim. The visiting ladies were met at the train, and dinner and theater parties, teas and such things followed in quick succession. The miserable probationer had been forced to explain his absence from all these gaieties by sending a letter to his sister telling her that he had been sent away on business, and at the same time he told her of the prospective lawn party. This fete came off in due time, and was a glorious success. In the midst of the luncheon one of the handsomest of the young ladies said, after looking intently at one of the liveried servants: "How much that man looks like Jack; doesn't he?" turning to Jack's master (pro tem).

"Yes," replied the man addressed, "he does rather, only he's a trifle better-looking! But, speaking of Jack—" And then this diabolical guardian began to make a ridiculous explanation, in a loud tone of voice, so as to be overheard by the man in livery, of Jack's enforced absence from the festivities. The man in livery turned purple with anger, and murder—almost—shot out of his eyes, but he said not a word. Of course, the liveried minion was Jack himself, and he proved "game to the core." A few days later, when his period of probation had been completed, he was enabled to give his sister and her girl friends a satisfactory explanation of his "absence" from the party.

They Cannot Stand Rain.

It is one of the peculiarities of the Chinese to carefully avoid being caught in the rain. The chief reason for this is that they have a superstition that drops of rain falling on the hair breed vermin, which, with their very long hair, it is very difficult for them to get rid of. They are, however, equally careful not to wet their feet. Their care of their feet is not altogether due to the fact that the soles of their shoes are made of pasteboard and liable to be injured by soaking, but also because they believe that sore feet are brought about by getting them damp.

This fear of the Chinese of rain-storms has had a peculiar effect on their mobs and armies. At the time of the massacre of 1870 at Tien-tsin the mob, after it had burned the French consulate, the cathedral and convent had destroyed the orphanage of the Sisters of Charity and had murdered the consul, all the Sisters and several priests, started toward the other settlement, determined to put all foreigners to death. The cathedral behind them was in flames, and the mob, fresh from the torture of nuns, was hungry for blood. They started down the Taku road with frenzied shouts and the beating of drums and gongs, when suddenly it began to rain. That was the end of the massacre. The crowd covered their heads and scattered.—Leslie's Weekly.

Too Much to Expect.

An excellent story is told of the weakness in spelling of an old Indian colonel. One day a brigade major approached him with the remark: "Very sorry to hear that you've been suffering from gout, Colonel." "Gout, sir! What do you mean, sir?" roared the Colonel. "Why on earth should I have gout? Never had gout in my life, confound you." "Well, I'm very sorry to have offended you, Colonel, but only this morning I received in the brigade office your application for leave and you distinctly asked for it on the ground that you had been suffering from gout." "I daresay I did," answered the Colonel, "but what of that? You couldn't expect me to spell a word like rheumatism!"

Her Majesty a Humanitarian.

The Queen of the Belgians is not only a first-rate whip, but also a great lover of animals. When in Spa she is constantly in the stables attached to her villa, assuring herself that the horses are well cared for. It was mainly owing to her majesty's efforts that the dogs there are no longer muzzled in the streets. Apart from her personal interest in dumb creatures, her majesty's tastes and habits are most simple and unostentatious.

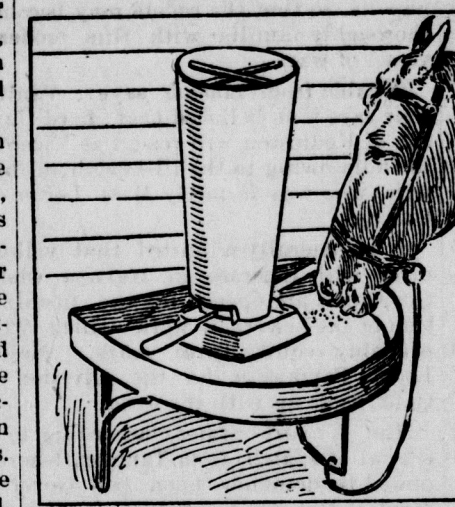
When a man's temperature reaches the limit he is either hot-headed or has cold feet.

FARMS AND FARMERS



Prevents Rapid Eating.

The feed trough which we illustrate below has been patented by George E. Combs, of Chadwick, N. Y., and is intended to prevent the animals from eating their feed too rapidly, and also to prevent the waste of feed when the animal is inclined to push it out of the trough. The new trough is of semi-circular shape, with a hopper mounted on a raised base in the center of the rear portion of the trough. At the bottom of the hopper is a disk which can be raised or lowered by the adjustment of a thumbscrew, thus varying the size of the discharge opening. The feed falls through the opening around the disk into the trough below, and a little watching on the part of the hostler will soon show the position to give the disk to regulate the discharge to the proper quantity. Projecting



VARIABLE DISCHARGE FOR FEED TROUGHS.

from either side of the hopper is a short arm, which is connected with a stirring device inside of the hopper, this arrangement being useful in starting the flow of feed if it should become clogged in the hopper. If the feed stops the animal will move its nose about the trough to pick up the stray grain, thus coming in contact with one of the arms and dislodging the feed and starting the flow again.

Fattening Beef Cattle.

Reports from the West indicate that a great many of what are called "feeders," young stock ready to be put up and fattened, are being sold in the Chicago market, and that the farmers of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa will feed more of them this year than ever. One reason for this is probably in the comparatively good price at which beef cattle are now selling, and another is the large corn crops which the farmers have grown, and which they find it more profitable to sell "on the hoof" as it is called, or in the shape of cattle and hogs, than to sell by the bushel. They have learned that their soil, fertile as it was once thought to be, needs to have something in the way of fertility returned to it, or continual cropping will exhaust it. The corn shredder, which utilizes the stalks of their great fields of corn as rough fodder for stock, also helps them keep more. Most of these young cattle come from the ranges in Texas and in the Northwestern States, where little corn is grown, and it seems easier to bring the cattle to the corn than to take the corn to the cattle, especially as the feeding points are nearer to a good market than are the ranches. Something of the same sort is being done near Kansas City and Omaha, which draw range cattle from Montana, the Dakotas and even from Winnipeg. Where drought has been too severe these range cattle are what is called "grass fat" when they come in, and need only a few months on corn to bring them up to prime beef, fit to ship to England or any other point where they will pay good prices for good meat.—American Cultivator.

Good Strawberry.

The Nick Ohmer strawberry is a fine grower and carries its fruit on strong stems well up from the ground. It is heavy and large in leaf. The fruit is of a beautiful shape and color, coming in as early as the majority and continuing as late in the season as any on the list.



In its variety trials of strawberries for 1900 American Gardening found fully a NICK OHMER BERRY, quart per plant to be easy figuring in the cases of Nick Ohmer and Sharpless, which stand pre-eminently in mind as the leaders of the test. Frost caused some injury, but Gladstone, Gem and Star suffered most seriously in this respect. Wilson and Sharpless were tremendous croppers and gave good fruit early to late.

Lime and Acid Phosphate.

Much having been said lately about the tests made at the Rhode Island Experiment Station in the use of lime upon certain soils and for various crops, we desire to call attention to the possible danger of using lime with an acid phosphate. The object in treating bone and phosphatic rock with sulphuric acid is to render the phosphoric acid soluble in water so that it may become more readily available for plant food. It does this by removing from it a part of the lime, changing it to a sulphate of lime. If now more carbonate

of lime is added it will be taken up by the dissolved phosphate, and it reverts again to the insoluble form. Lime may be used with bone meal, because that already has its phosphoric acid combined with as much lime as it can take up, and it really becomes available, as it is acted upon by the acid in the soil. But where one uses enough of bone meal there is little need to use lime in any other form.

Bloat in Cattle.

Bloat in cattle, from whatever cause, is very dangerous; and unless help is soon obtained, the animal will die. The most effectual way of relief is to use the trocar and canula, an instrument that is designed for this purpose. If this is not at hand, a knife may be used, the small blade of a penknife being the right size. We used the small blade of a jackknife, with rubber over the blade, to make the right length. Push the right side of the cow against the wall. Place the knife on the left side, about midway between the short rib and hip bone. Give the knife a sharp blow with the hand; withdraw the knife, insert a goose or turkey quill, and leave it there until the gas escapes. The quill should be watched so that it may not become clogged with blood. The next day after the operation we gave the cow one and one-half pounds of Glauber's salts, and as she was not chewing her cud by the next day a strip of salt pork was given her. This brought her out in good shape. The knife operation is not dangerous, but the gas is.

Rape Plants as Weed Killers.

Aside from its value as a forage rape is an excellent crop to grow on fields that are foul with weeds. The late date at which the seed may be sown allows the weeds to get well started before the final preparation of the soil begins, they are further kept in check by the cultivation required for the crop during its early growth, and later the rape plants shade the ground so completely as to keep the weeds down. An excellent treatment for a foul field is to plow thoroughly in late summer or early autumn and seed to rye or some other forage crop to be pastured off during the fall, winter or early spring. When the crop has been pastured sufficiently and before the weeds have produced seed, plow again, plant rape in drills and give thorough cultivation. There are few weeds that will survive such treatment, and the land will have given profitable returns in forage in the meantime. The rape is usually ready for use in about eight or ten weeks from the date of seeding.—T. A. Williams.

Imitation Cheese.

In 1890 the imports of imitation cheese into Great Britain from the United States and Holland, the only countries where it is made, were 5,681 hundredweight, which was less than one-half the amount imported in 1897. Popular sentiment has been so strongly against the article on both sides of the water that it was expected the trade would gradually die out. Recent high prices for pure cheese have, however, induced a few concerns in Great Britain to handle the imitation stuff, and they have inquired for supplies both in Canada and the United States. To the credit of Canada it may be said that the law positively prohibits the manufacture or sale of the article in any of the provinces of the Dominion.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Irrigation in Rocky Mountains.

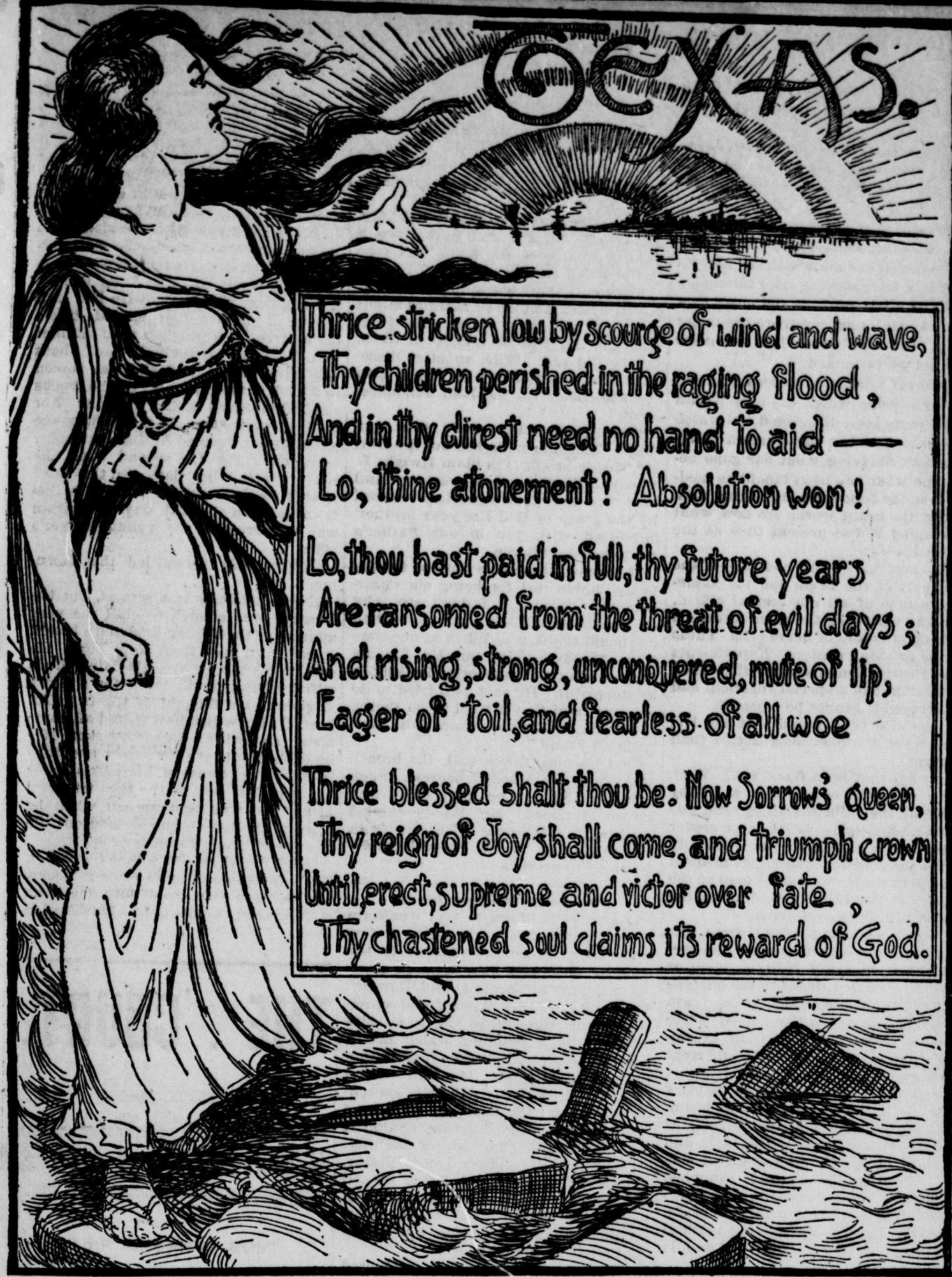
In the six Rocky Mountain States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming agriculture is largely dependent on irrigation. The distribution of the water supply is regulated by law, and costs about \$1 per acre. Nebraska and Wyoming have water commissioners, who receive all applications and determine all controversies. In the other four States there is much litigation. But when the ranchman's water rights are once established, he thinks himself far more sure of regular crops than the farmer in "the humid States," where there is always liability of drought or excessive rainfall, while he has the exact amount of moisture he needs, just when he wants it, and at no other time—and always on tap.

Unslaked Lime for Rats.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says that to keep rodents out of oats "take unslaked lime, just sprinkle it over the floor or platform on which one will put his grain, then a layer of sheaves and another liberal spread of lime. Continue in like manner, lining each layer of grain to the last, not smothering the last layer, and that is all there is to it. I keep rats and mice out of my corn crib in the same way, and it is invariably a success. I also keep large quantities of unthreshed oats in barn free from rats and mice the same way. One barrel of unslaked lime is enough for 2,000 or 3,000 bushels of corn or eight tons of sheaf oats.

Co-operation in Fairs.

We should like to see the stock of every fair association in the country scattered out in small blocks among the representative farmers, breeders and business men of the community. Then they would all have some direct personal interest in making the fair a success, and they would do it, too. Wherever the managers of a fair have the good will and help of a community which is proud of its fair we find a clean, instructive and successful exhibition. Fair managers as a rule are anxious to give the public clean fairs, but they cannot do it without such public support as will keep them "out of the hole" financially.—National Stockman.



Thrice stricken low by scourge of wind and wave,
Thy children perished in the raging flood,
And in thy direst need no hand to aid —
Lo, thine atonement! Absolution won!

Lo, thou hast paid in full, thy future years
Are ransomed from the threat of evil days;
And rising strong, unconquered, mute of lip,
Eager of toil, and fearless of all woe

Thrice blessed shalt thou be: Now Sorrows' queen,
Thy reign of Joy shall come, and triumph crown
Until, erect, supreme and victor over Fate,
Thy chastened soul claims its reward of God.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BULLS OF FIGHTING BLOOD.

Mexicans Still Delight in Sports of Doubtful Morality.

Mexico is one of the few countries in the so-called civilized world where bull fighting is still regarded as a legitimate pastime and where the successful bull fighter is esteemed a hero worthy to sit by the side of the most lofty of men and the most beautiful of women. The arena is recognized by the government and by high officials as a proper place in which to educate the people, and when the wild bulls come to town accompanied by the matadors, the banderilleros and the picadores, the entire populace turns out to greet them.

Sunday is the day usually selected for bull fights in Mexico. Then the entire population is at leisure and a large attendance is certain.

The advance agent of the fighting

are the Spanish horses. That is why the blinding handkerchief is tied over his right eye and the chargings of the bull are all received on that side.

There is a vulnerable spot that the picador knows how to find on the bull's withers. This is the spot he strikes at when the bull charges. No injury is intended and no injury results, but there is one thing sure to happen if the right spot is struck. The bull halts and swings his head sideways in sudden pain and the attack is ended. If he is a good fighter he will charge again and at least once again. Three times is the test, both before and during the fight.

One after another the chosen animals are driven into the corral and tried. This sifting process may last several days and at the end not more than half of the twenty-five are deemed worth keeping. The others are turned out upon the range again.



ROPING A WILD BULL.

troupe usually places an order for bulls as much as a month or two before they will be needed. He knows the ranches where the fiercest are bred and he enters into negotiations with the hacendado of one of these for twenty-five of his bulls. Out of this number only six will be needed eventually for the fight, but the weeding out process is so thorough that twenty-five is none too many to start with.

Once the twenty-five are shut within the pasture their troubles begin. They have plenty to eat, they have room to wander, but the sorry time comes when they must be put through their paces. Out on the ranch a round corral has been built with an opening into the pasture. When the time for trial comes a bull is driven into the corral, shut in there and joined by one or more of the fighters. He is teased with a brightly colored cape, which is part of every fighter's outfit, or with a barbed pole. If he has any fight in him it is not long before he begins to charge upon one of the horses.

The little California ranch horse is not in the habit of standing still to be charged upon, as he is wanted to do. He is snifty and hurried and he is not trained to be otherwise in bull fights as

When the time comes to take the chosen dozen to town for the eventful Sunday a great commotion goes on at the hacienda. Everybody must be up early to see the party off. Each bull is fastened by the horns to two cabestros. These cabestros are steers that have been broken to haul dead cattle, and for that purpose have holes for rope punched in their horns. The fighting bull has no holes in his horns—they would render him imperfect for the fight—but the rope that is wound about his can be tied through theirs. He is a much handsomer and prouder fellow than the drudging steers that form his bodyguard, for their horns branch sideways, while his prod directly forward, rendering him bien amada or well armed.

For a few hundred yards there is much excitement, for none of the beasts take gently to their new mode of travel and the vaqueros who drive them are as excited as they. But hysterics grow tiresome even to bulls, and after a while they settle down to a quiet jog trot that may be continued for fifty or seventy-five miles before the seething town of the fight is reached.

And then—the shouting of many people and the screeching of trumpets, and

a confusion of dazzling colors and an angry fight. When the fight is over the meat of the six dead bulls is sent to the barracks for the soldiers.

To Acquire a Good Vocabulary.

"A good vocabulary is acquired by reading good books, as well as by hearing the talk of those who express themselves in the speech of educated people," writes Margaret E. Sangster, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Thought lies back of speech, and the more subjects interest us the more command of language we shall have in which to describe them. They who read scientific books will have a grasp of scientific terms. They who discriminate nicely and use the very best word to say what they have in their minds will consult a dictionary and see what are the similarities or the contrasts of certain words; will choose, as among gems, the flawless ruby or crystal; will not be satisfied except with the exact word which can express precisely the meaning they wish to convey. The reading of good authors lifts our vocabulary from meanness and meagerness to nobility and splendor, enriches our speech with words which are like a beautiful embroidery on the garment of daily life, and furnishes us with allusions, quotations and phrases which are picturesque, apposite or convenient for illustration."

Cordiality a Heart Winner.

There is hardly anything—in fact, I honestly believe there is nothing—that can take the place of cordiality in the home so far as the pleasure of guests is concerned. Fittings and furnishings may be elegant, the carpets upon which you tread may have been designed and woven by the most skilled hands in all the world, and the paintings that hang on the walls be genuine old masters, and yet if in the midst of all this beauty and elegance you are not met with a cordial smile and handshake, you are conscious of something lacking, and the voice must sound cordially. Words alone, no matter how well chosen, are empty unless there is a true ring in the voice. Therefore, cultivate a cordial voice if you care to win a little place in the hearts of those you daily meet.—Baltimore Herald.

Ceylon's Sacred Oxen.

One of the curiosities among the domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to the zoologist as the "sacred running oxen." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest species never exceeding thirty inches in height. In Ceylon they are used for quick journeys across country with light loads, and it is said that four of them can pull the driver of a two-wheeled cart and a two-hundred-pound load sixty or seventy miles a day. They keep up a constant swinging trot or run, and have been known, it is claimed, to travel one hundred miles in a day and night without food or water.—Tit-Bits.

Do women entertain good opinions of other women? A man can always flatter a woman by telling her she is "different" from other women.

POISON IVY AND ANTIDOTE.

Spotted Touch-Me-Not Said to Counteract the Ivy's Effects.

Poison ivy belongs to the sumach family and derives its botanical name from the ancient Celtic "rhudd," red, and the Greek "toxocodendron," or poison plant. The origin of the poison, which causes great suffering to many people, was for a long while a mystery, as the plant itself contains no active poison, as do many plants, but it now seems to be certain that the plant nourishes deadly bacilli, which enter the pores of the skin and give the poisoned parts their characteristic appearance. The three leaves are pale green and the creeping plant is to be found in many parts of the island of Montreal. It is closely related to the Rhus Venenata, or "poison sumach," sometimes, also, called "poison dogwood." Poison sumach, however, is a shrub, with the drupe greenish-yellow and only grows in swamps. Its flowers are green and it is very poisonous. The ordinary sumach, with red fruit and crimson hairs, is not dangerous.

It is said that some people cannot go into the neighborhood of poison ivy without suffering from the poison of the plant, while others can handle it without any ill effects. Many antidotes to the poison have been recommended, as it affects different people differently, and among the most efficacious have been strong soapsuds and bicarbonate of soda. One peculiarly painful result of rhus toxicodendron poisoning is that with many people the parts poisoned are liable to be affected for several years afterward at about the same period the disease was originally caught. This plant grows erect as well as decumbent, and in the former case is known as poison oak.

In addition to the aids of the druggist, however, nature is said to have provided a most efficient remedy for rhus toxicodendron poisoning, in the shape of the widely spread flower known as "spotted touch-me-not," or "Impatiens fulva." It is also called the "jewel weed," and is very abundant in the water courses during June and July, when the rhus toxicodendron and the rhus venenata are most poisonous. The color of the flower of "spotted touch-me-not" is a deep orange and the spots are of a reddish brown. The lip forms a sac, not very much unlike the moccasin flower, and it ends in a curved spur. The seed pods burst if slightly touched and scatter the seeds all around. To this peculiar property the plant owes its common name. It is also called "noli-me-tangere" and "ny touchez pas." The remedy is applied by expressing the juices of the plant and applying the same to that part of the skin which has been poisoned.

NEW WAY TO SCARE WOLVES.

Device for the Protection of Sheep from Their Arch Enemies.

Examiners in the patent office have learned by experience that it is a mistake to jump at conclusions regarding the usefulness of inventions. A contrivance at which they were inclined to poke a good deal of fun, designed to frighten wolves on Western prairies, was patented less than three months ago, and already it has come into considerable use in the sheep-growing districts of that part of the country, according to the Saturday Evening Post.

The device is an automatic gun, which goes off at regular intervals, scaring the wolves away from the flocks. It consists of a sort of box, which contains a clockwork arrangement with a small steel barrel projecting from one end. A magazine, also within the box, is loaded with blank cartridges which are fired by the clockwork once in ten minutes or so. By the help of a simple mechanical attachment the intervals between discharges are made as long or as short as may be desired.

Wolves do not attack sheep in the daytime, and the gun needs to be in operation only from sunset to sunrise. It is at the period of lambing that the flocks are in danger, the fierce wolves raiding them and carrying off the lambskins, and hence the apparatus described is intended to be employed exclusively during that season. It may be that the wolf, which is a decidedly intelligent animal, may learn the deception after a while and realize that the automatic gun has not a man behind it.

Hitherto the protection of sheep during the lambing season on many ranches has been a serious problem, the flocks being constantly harassed. Men armed with shotguns make regular rounds at intervals during the night, discharging their weapons from time to time—a troublesome plan, whereas it is comparatively easy for a patrol in aspect, reload and reload a number of automatic guns in various parts of a ranch once a day.

The Forest a Heritage.

I regard the forest as a heritage, given to us by nature, not for spoil or to devastate, but to be wisely used, reverently honored, and carefully maintained. I regard the forest as a gift intrusted to us only for transient care during a short space of time, to be surrendered to posterity again as unimpaired property, with increased riches and augmented blessings, to pass as a sacred patrimony from generation to generation.—Baron Ferdinand von Mueller.

Shaming the Bacchante.

It was the Bacchante who was sad. The boy throwing a discus sought to comfort her. "But only think!" we heard her sob. "Some horrid persons glued one of those dreadful bathing suits on me. Immodest! Why, I thought I should die of shame!" This would, indeed, jar one.—New York Press.

PORTO RICO'S FAIR MAIDENS.

Love-Making Is Somewhat Difficult Down at San Juan.

Augusto Ortiz, of San Juan, Porto Rico, said to a Baltimore Sun reporter: "San Juan is a pretty town, with lots of colors and a gay people. They dress nearly like you here, except concerning the trousers. The men wear a coat and vest, collar and shirt, like Americans; but the trousers are half Spanish and half French, very wide to the knee and very tight below."

"The girls have a hard time, not nearly as nice as the Baltimore girls, and the young men have lots of trouble in making love. The girls wear gowns like those here, but arrange their hair with a swoop that takes it back off the forehead to a knot in the back, and sometimes it hangs all the way down without a knot. It is very pretty, but still they have a hard time. Why, a young girl there cannot go out alone like one can here, but she must take some older friend or some relative as a chaperon. At home, when a young man calls to see his girl, if he is much in love it makes him very mad to find either a father or a mother or older sister sitting in the same room, and they will sit there until he goes. Really, the only chance a fellow has to talk to the girls without some one hearing all he says is at the dances, which are given every week at the different clubs, and even then he has to talk to her quickly while he is dancing, for when they stop she has to go back to her mother, or sister, or aunt, or somebody. The young men, however, make the best of the dances. When you want to marry a girl you have to ask her parents first of all, because you get no chance to ask the girl. This is a very bad custom. Both men and women in San Juan and all over the island wear clothes of much more color than Americans, and you rarely see a dark suit of clothes on a man. The girls are gay, with all the colors of the rainbow, and with more of a chance to see them without chaperons life there would be very pleasant."

GIANT ELEPHANT'S TUSK.

Brought Out of Interior of German East Africa, and Weighs 241 Pounds.

A gigantic elephant's tusk has been brought from the interior of German East Africa. A native was the fortunate hunter who bagged the trophy, and it is said that the fellow tusk was only a trifle smaller. The big tusk weighs 241 pounds.

The two tusks were brought by way of Bagamoyo to Zanzibar, where an American acquired them at a fancy price. Some idea can be formed of the gigantic size of the elephant when it is



GIANT ELEPHANT'S TUSK.

known that it carried about with it an appendage of nearly 500 pounds in tusks!

Elephants of this size are becoming rarer every day. The merciless war of extermination carried on for years against the elephant by ivory hunters has been only too successful. Where once immense herds were to be seen, a man now may travel for hundreds of miles in the vain search for those forest monsters. They tend to retire further and further from the coast in quest of solitudes as yet uninvaded by man.

FLIES ARE VERY SHORT-LIVED.

Two Weeks Is About the Average of Their Earthly Existence.

"Owing to the natural diffidence of flies, not much is known of their family arrangements or how long they live after they get to be old enough to vote. It is estimated, though, that if papa and mamma of the early spring could hold out to attend a family reunion of their offspring held in the latter part of August upward of 2,000,000 of their own blood and kin would come to the picnic, not counting maggots in arms. Fortunately for them, papa and mamma do not live much more than a fortnight. Even a fly's perseverance would be unequal to the task of keeping track of 2,000,000 of descendants. As Artemus Ward says, 'This is 2 much.'"

"Fortunately for us, flies do not live much longer than a fortnight, for if they were long-lived and preserved their fecundity man would soon be forced to look for some place where things were not quite so crowded and the real estate advertising columns would be full of, 'Why fight flies? Secure a planet of your own on easy monthly payments.'"

"However, it is well to point out that the saving clause, 'it is estimated,' corrects the 2,000,000. Scientific men are just like other people and hate just as much to have to say: 'I don't know,' to a plain question. They have learned that 'it is estimated' acts on the same principle as a boy's 'over the left,' and authorizes them to tell with impunity the most jaw-dropping, eye-bulging whoppers, causing the public to wag heads and cluck: 'Tch! Look at that now! There's learning for you!'"

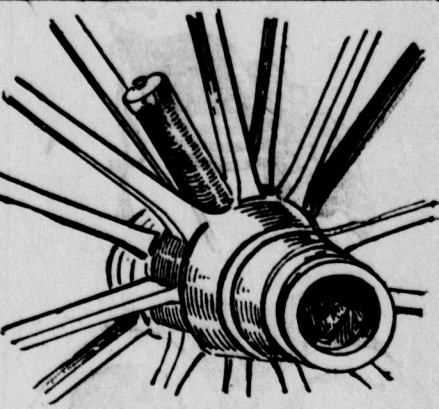
"There is a good deal of the 'it is estimated' about the life history of the fly, for the reason that the beast is hard to rear. Other insects will live, move and have their being in a box with a gauze over it and let in the air and light. All they ask is board and lodging, and, like the curios in a dime museum, they will

answer any and all proper questions, photographs for sale for their special benefit. But fit up the most luxurious quarters for flies, well aired and lighted, stock with all the delicacies of the stable and the garbage box, and the inmates incontinently turn up their toes and die. While the entomologist wonders what for, a fly buzzes past his ear. He chases it away. It comes back. He slaps at it. It dodges, buzzing gleefully, and alights again. He flutters his hand and shoos it from him. He thinks it is simply another case of fly perseverance. He does not know, he cannot understand, that it is mocking his failure with the cry of: 'A-a-a-a-a! Did you ever get left?'"

KEEPS THE WHEELS GREASED.

Convenient Automatic Oiling Device for Vehicles.

The labor of oiling wagon wheels by the usual method is somewhat arduous, and he who can perform the task without soiling the hands and clothes is an exception to the general rule. With the idea of doing away with the necessity for removing the wheels every time the axles are oiled Van Don



AUTOMATIC OILER.

Roe, of Maury City, Tenn., has designed the automatic oiler illustrated herewith. It consists of an elongated oil-cup secured to the hub between two spokes, with an opening cut through the hub and box to allow the oil to flow to the shaft. Inside the oil-cup is a weighted plunger, which reciprocates at each revolution of the wheel, thus forcing a small quantity of oil through the minute opening in the wheel box. The force of the fall of the plunger is broken by a coiled spring at either end of the internal chamber, thus making the device noiseless, and it is only necessary to fill the cups at long intervals to keep the shafts and boxes in good condition.

PLANETARY MOVEMENTS.

True Theory Advanced by Ancient Philosopher Pythagoras.

In the earliest times in which men began to give anything like scientific attention to the movements of the heavenly bodies, the planets or "wanderers," as their name implies, appear to have been regarded sometimes as living beings, mostly deified heroes, and sometimes as the abodes of these beings. The men of these ages naturally took what they saw for granted and believed the earth to be the center of the universe, with the sun, moon and other heavenly bodies moving round it. In course of time, as observation became more exact, the irregularity of the apparent orbits of the planets was noted and accounted for by fixing them in revolving crystalline spheres or zones, the smaller inclosing the earth and the rest outside working at varying distances and at varying speeds. In each of these a planet was fixed, and so the irregularity was accounted for, swift or slow motion of revolution being taken as a criterion of proximity or distance. This was practically the theory adopted in what is called the Ptolemaic system. This system had been shaping itself from the times of Plato and Aristotle, and remained generally accepted until the demonstrations of Copernicus demolished it. It is, however, well worthy of note that Pythagoras, about five centuries before Christ, had advanced the true theory of the universe, that is to say, the revolution of the earth and its sister planets round the sun. This, however, conflicted strongly with the preconceived ideas of the philosophers of Greece and Rome, and subsequently with those of the theologians, who considered that they were bound to consider the earth as the center as well as the end and aim of creation. Hence, it was not until something like 2,000 years after the death of Pythagoras that his theory was practically confirmed by the astronomers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

SERENADED THE JAIL.

Ludicrous Error of an Organ-Grinder in St. Paul.

A wandering minstrel, who started his wanderings in the neighborhood of Genoa, pushed his hand organ up Fifth street the other afternoon about 5 o'clock. When he got halfway up the hill he stopped, looked up at the window in which Mr. Southall keeps the little geranium which solaces his imprisonment, swung the organ around off his back and began to play. The flower had set life wrong. He didn't know it was the county jail and he wouldn't know yet but for the fact that he started to play the dear old tune, "I Never Care to Wander from the Old Fireside." Somebody threw a piece of stale bread at him from the window of the boys' ward and he moved on.—St. Paul Globe.

New War Balloon Invented.

An officer in the Austrian army in Vienna has invented balloons which will float both men and horses across a river. They are to be fastened to the belts around the men and the harness of the horses.

When a young man finds that he can make two girls believe the same compliment, he begins to look upon himself as the Real Thing.

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

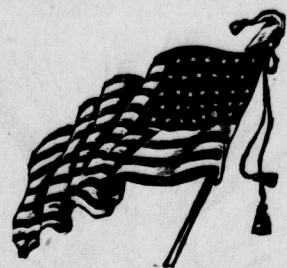
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.



For President
WILLIAM MCKINLEY.....of Ohio
For Vice-President
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.....of New York

For Congress
—Fifth District
Hon. E. F. Loud.

For State Senator
—29th District
Hon. Jas. D. Byrnes.

For Assemblyman
—52d District
Hon. Henry Ward Brown.

For Supervisor
—First District
Julius C. Eikerenkotter.

The mills are open. Vote to keep their wheels whirling.

Mr. Bryan's ridicule of the full dinner pail will not cause working men to forget that four years ago the majority of these pails were empty.

The savings deposits of wage workers in the United States have increased more than 25 per cent during the past four years. Vote to keep up these accumulations.

In mentioning the advent of the Peninsula Pennant in the field of journalism last week, we remarked that the Pennant "promises to become a worthy competitor of the Advocate." Some trick of the types made us say a "monthly" competitor.

When the bill to increase the army to 100,000 men was put on its passage in Congress it received the votes of Democrats as well as Republicans, the negative votes being insignificant in numbers. When the treaty with Spain, by which we acquired the Philippine islands, was before the U. S. Senate, Mr. Bryan influenced enough Demo-

cratic votes in its favor to secure its ratification. Now Mr. Bryan is making imperialism and militarism the paramount issue of his campaign.

The Bryanites are trying to make political capital out of the big coal strike. The facts as well as the logic of labor strikes generally are against the Bryan party.

The object of the strike is to better the condition of the striker, either as to wages, hours of labor or some economic question. Under Republican Administration strikes sometimes occur because mills and mines are running, prices advancing and the wage earner has a right to demand and receive better wages. If he don't get an advance he strikes to obtain it.

Under Democratic rule strikes are few in number because work is scarce, prices falling and times hard. The men who engage in strikes during Republican prosperity may often be found begging bread under Democratic adversity.

Senator Stephen M. White is trying to make the raisin-growers of Fresno believe that they have him and not the Republican party to thank for the protective tariff on raisins, and yet the record shows that Senator White voted against the Dingley bill on its passage. Mr. Henry is also trying to delude the voters of this district in the same fashion, by declaring that he is in favor of protection for prunes.

These ante-election promises won't do. "Fair words butter no parnips," Mr. Henry is a Democrat. His party is in favor of free trade, and Mr. Henry as a member of a Congress controlled by the Bryan Democracy, would be utterly powerless to protect prunes or any other California products, even should he be honest in his desire so to do. The only safe way to retain the protection the people of the prune district enjoy, is to vote for E. F. Loud, who is not only a protectionist himself but belongs to the party of protection.

There are many reasons why Senator James D. Byrnes should be elected at the approaching election. The first place a U. S. Senator will be chosen by the Legislature in 1903, and therefore it becomes the duty of all loyal Republicans to elect as many Senators as possible in order to have as many votes as we can in the Senate, for the more hold-over Senators there are the better chance for a Republican Legislature. Republicans should not forget this very important fact. The defeat of one Senator may lose the party a representative in the National Senate. Then again the State is to be redistricted by the next Legislature, which is significant in itself. For these reasons every Republican is supposed to do his duty and vote for Mr. Byrnes. He will make a very faithful and competent officer and because of this fact and his wide acquaintance and the confidence the people have in him, his election is a foregone conclusion. We simply remind Republicans of their duty and the importance of Mr. Byrnes' election, lest they forget.—Times-Gazette.

We endorse every word of the Times-Gazette, and add that Mr. Byrnes is unusually well equipped and qualified for the position by reason of his legislative experience.

He has been tried and not found wanting. He is a wide-awake progressive man, a straight-out Republican, and will beyond question be elected by an overwhelming majority.

LOUD FOR CONGRESS.

For four successive terms the electors of this district have returned Hon. E. F. Loud to Congress and for the fifth time the Republicans have made their veteran representative their Congressional standard-bearer. The New England States have always exercised an influence out of all proportion to their population in shaping the legislation and policy of the nation by reason of the fact that those states have a settled policy of retaining their representatives as long as they live and are willing to serve. California will do well to inaugurate and establish the same custom. There is slight doubt that this State and the country will go Republican in November. The real battle will be for control of the House of Representatives. No Republican, and for that matter no man who wants to see the policy of protection to American industries, manufactures and products retained, can afford for personal or any other reasons, to lose sight of the importance of returning Republican Congressmen to strengthen the hands of President McKinley.

Mr. Loud, by reason of his long service, will be worth a half dozen new men, besides he will be in accord with the incoming Administration.

Let no specious argument, nor any other cause, prevent those who desire a continuance of the prosperity we all now enjoy, from putting in a straight vote for Hon. Eugene F. Loud.

WHO IS TO BE BELIEVED, THE MASTER OR HIS MOUTHPIECE?

In its editorial review of Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance, in criticism of Mr. Bryan's attitude on free silver, the Examiner said: "There is no longer any effective demand for free silver. The Republicans do not want it; the Democrats do not want it; even the Populists do not want it." The other day at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Mr. Bryan again delivered himself of another specific declaration on this subject: "The Democratic party is for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of any other nation."

Bryan has not only had the latest word on this question, but he is master of the party of which the Examiner is merely a mouthpiece. Mr. Bryan is for free silver and free trade and is using the questions of imperialism and militarism as ambushes to aid in winning a Bryan free silver and free trade victory.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

It is surprising how many good schemes fail to work.

Politicians are as sure to finally fall out as amateur musicians.

How freely you talk about your enemy when he is not present.

It is probable that every other person believes he can write poetry.

The rougher a girl's hair looks, the longer it took her to comb it that way.

The man who thinks he is pretty, is about ten years longer in marrying than one who knows that he is ugly.

Too many people use perfumery instead of water to drown evidences of uncleanness.

It is a bad sign when a man at work looks up every little while, and asks "What time is it?"

People have as hard a time dodging death as if he rode a bicycle instead of an old white horse.

Whenever a girl takes it into her head to wave a broom at the head of a mob, she is called a Joan of Arc.

It is one of the wonders of childhood that grown people can get up without calling.

The men also get new underwear when they marry, but they don't advertise it.

A boy smoking a cigar is such a shocking sight that even men feel unpleasant in witnessing it.

Let a boy follow his natural business tendencies. So many plow horses are being worked in carriages.

Occasionally the people have a right to abuse you; if you make a mistake, abuse causes you to be more careful.—Acheson Globe.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS, Fifth Congressional District—

Hon. E. F. Loud

Regular Republican Nominee.

Election Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

FOR STATE SENATOR, Twenty-ninth Senatorial District (San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties)—

Hon. J. D. Byrnes

Regular Republican Nominee.

Election Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, Fifty-ninth Assembly District—

Hon. Henry Ward Brown

Regular Republican Nominee.

Election Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

FOR SUPERVISOR, First District—

Julius C. Eikerenkotter

Regular Republican Nominee.

Election Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

A Circus Horse In Battle.

Colonel Charles Marshall, who was aid-de-camp to General Robert E. Lee and who went through the battles of the war with his chief, told the following amusing story of his experience with a new horse: His old horse had been shot from under him in the fight of the previous day, and he had taken possession of an animal that seemed to suit the work. In the battle a few hours later he was riding across a field in which there were numerous stumps. Suddenly the performance opened. The guns roared and the air was filled with smoke and noise. Before Colonel Marshall knew what was happening the horse had his four feet on one of the stumps and was gayly dancing in a circle. In the mean time the firing was increasing, and the situation was anything but comfortable, but the horse kept on as if he were enjoying it. "It was not until afterward," said Colonel Marshall, "that I found the horse had belonged to a circus and had been trained to do this act amid the firing of cannon."

The Track Foreman.

The track foreman actually accounts for a greater proportion of the railroad's expenditures than any other employee, because the greatest cost of railroading is in the roadbed, and its equipment and the expense of maintaining it. The track foreman is in fact an important employee, but about the only time a passenger ever sees his sunburned face is while he is being whisked by between stations at 60 miles an hour.—New York Sun.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in California for our establish manufacturing wholesale house. \$300 a year, sure pay. Honestly more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

OUR COMPLEX BRAIN

HOW NERVE MESSAGES ARE CONVEYED TO AND FROM IT.

It is a Signal Box Which Records and Transmits All Sensation—Self Control the Key to Preserving Its Equilibrium.

The science of medicine is year after year becoming more and more perfect. Its diagnoses are more reliable, and its method of treatment is more rational.

Although the brain is the chief part of the animal man, yet there are many things about the brain which scientists have not yet fathomed.

But great strides have been made in that knowledge which has only within recent years been discovered and which reveals to us what the cranium really contains. Shelling what has gone before and what has been taught as medical law, the following interesting data on how the brain works are now what is accepted at the present time as the correct theory:

The cerebrum—front and top—is the chief part of the brain and the immediate source of all our mental action. The gray matter of the outer surface is made up of layers of nerve cells. These are the thinking centers. Experiments have clearly demonstrated that each convolution has a special function, and if destroyed it cannot be replaced.

It has also been found that the left side of the brain is more active than the right.

How has that been found out? Well, if an epileptic commences a fit by twitching the right thumb or hand one would find its cause in its nerve center on the left side of the brain. It is only within the past few years that medical men are now able to make a map of the surface of the brain according to the various functions performed.

All impressions received from the outer world, whether through the medium of sight, smell, hearing, taste or touch, are carried direct to the surface of the brain and recorded in the brain cells of their respective areas, while all movements are the result of impulses from the cells in the different motor areas.

Now, there are five large sensory areas in the make up of the brain. First, sight, which is the largest, at the back of the brain. Smell, taste and hearing have their positions at the side of the head in the temporal (temples) region and inner surface. Touch has its domicile at the top of the brain, while the large motor (giving motion) area takes up the bulk of the middle brain.

These are so splendidly arranged by nature that the motor cells of the lips are in front, then those of the hand, arm and so on to the foot. To give you an example how the sensory and motor nerves work: If you touched anything hot or sharp, the impression would be conveyed to the sensory area along the nerves connected with it. The sensory cell which received the message would immediately communicate with the motor cells to pull your hand away.

Why is it easier to remember an object than, say, a mathematical formula or a poem? The reason of this is that whereas the former has impressions stamped on several brain centers, such as sight, touch, smell, taste and the rest, the latter are stamped on centers which are not nearly so retentive as the former.

In repeating poetry, for instance, it is the sound of the last line which suggests the next line, but an object presents itself to the brain centers concerned immediately. You know an apple or an orange when you see it because you are aided in distinguishing it by a set of centers which are not only more numerous, but quicker in perception. Though poetry is revived in the sight and sound centers, it is not so well fixed there as in the other case, because it calls up fewer centers.

An apple, for instance, is stamped twice in the optic center, once as a green fruit and once as the printed word. There is an optic word center and a pictorial or photographic center. The poem is only stamped in the former, as of course it is not an object which can be pictorially represented.

The brain is nothing less than a big album of photographs and other sensory impressions. The prefrontal region may be compared to a registry office where certain records are kept. In the brain that particular part is the starting place for the memory. If we wish to recall a subject, the stimulus must pass to the prefrontal or registry office of the brain, whence the stimulus is sent to the brain cells containing the sensations to be recalled. It is like a signal box on a railway.

Now, unless your blood be in good order the active life of the brain will be affected. Blood is the nourishing agent, and if it be of a poor kind the work it does in the way of nourishment will be of a worthless character practically. Poor blood is an enemy of the brain, but happily it is not so disastrous a foe as worry. In that you have the real enemy of the brain. Worry disorganizes the machinery of the brain and mind and is little inferior to shock, which usually paralyzes both.

Worry causes irregular nerve action, and if it be continuous it produces a confusion of ideas. This depresses the cells of the brain, and the usual result is if there is no abatement in the worry complete failure of the brain's action and consequent mental disturbance.

Self control is the key to preserving the equilibrium of the brain and to maintaining its natural healthy state.—Pearson's Weekly.

Public Opinion.

The single snowflake—who cares for it? But a whole day of snowflakes—who does not care for that? Private opinion is weak, but public opinion is almost omnipotent.

Moody's Vote of Thanks.

Possibly the most novel response ever made to a request to return a vote of thanks to a chairman was that made by Mr. Moody during his first visit to England.

He had attended a meeting at which the Earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. The duty of proposing a vote of thanks was assigned to him and the announcement made:

"Our American cousin, the Rev. Mr. Moody of Chicago, will now move a vote of thanks to the noble earl who has presided on this occasion."

The whole thing was quite out of Mr. Moody's line. English formalities might or might not have come gracefully from his lips had he attempted them, but he did not. With an utter disregard of conventionality he burst upon the audience with the bold announcement:

"The speaker has made two mistakes. To begin with, I'm not the Rev. Mr. Moody at all. I'm plain Dwight L. Moody, a Sunday school worker. And then I'm not your American cousin. By the grace of God I'm your brother, interested with you in our Father's work for his children."

"And now about this vote of thanks to the noble earl for being our chairman this evening. I don't see why we should thank him any more than he should thank us. When at one time they offered to thank Mr. Lincoln for presiding over a meeting in Illinois, he stopped it. He said he'd tried to do his duty, and they'd tried to do theirs. He thought it was about an even thing all round."

That opening fairly took the breath away from Mr. Moody's hearers. Such a talk could not be gauged by any known standard. Mr. Moody carried his English audiences with him from that beginning to his latest labors.—Youth's Companion.

The Astor Butcher Trust.

From the northern end of Chatham square starts the Bowery, and a few steps from its commencement is the building now used as a German theater, which was once the Old Bowery. Before the Bowery theater and previous to the Revolution the same site occupied by a building which has a place in history because Washington slept in it. This was the Bull's Head tavern. Being close by the city slaughter houses, all the butchers who came to town stopped at this inn, making it the first commercial inn of its day. During the Revolution Henry Astor, brother of John Jacob Astor, owned the Bull's Head tavern. He leased it to Richard Varian. But Varian went privateering and left the inn to be conducted by his wife.

Astor was a butcher and conducted his business in the Fly market in Maiden lane. He incurred the enmity of all the butchers in the town by conceiving the brilliant idea of riding far out along the Bowery lane, meeting the drovers as they brought their cattle to town and buying their stock, which he sold to the other butchers at his own price. As the lane was really the only road to the city, Astor in this way formed a trust and prospered for many years. The inn, too, prospered until 1826, when it gave place to the Bowery theater.—Home Journal.

Not a Good Conductor.

"Well, sir," remarked the observant passenger, after watching the conductor collect eight fares and ring up five, "you need never be afraid of being struck by lightning."

"Why not?" asked the trusted employee.

"Because," replied the observant passenger. "It is evident you are not a good conductor."—Philadelphia Press.

ENGLISH AS SHE'S WRITTEN

A Telegram That Nearly Frostrated a Washington Man.

A lamentable unfamiliarity with English as she is idiomatically "spoke" on her native heath is responsible for a bad quarter of an hour which a certain young lawyer of this town will not soon forget. His wife has most pronouncedly correct tastes in everything, including dress. Such of her gowns as do not come direct from London town are built in New York by the most correct of English man milliners. When she made ready to go to Long Branch last summer, the young wife laid in a supply of clothes that should dazzle the natives. Her English man milliner was, however, provokingly slow about delivering things, and she was forced to set off without several of the frocks she had intended taking with her. For the first week after she went away she wrote to her devoted husband at home every day. For the second week she wrote every other day. In the third week four days passed without a line from her. On the fifth day a telegram was delivered at the young lawyer's office.

"Wife's body forwarded this morning."

The signature was a scrawl, but the message was enough to chill the very marrow of that young husband's bones. It had been sent from New York. He saw, in his mind's eye, his dainty little wife running up to town for a day's shopping. He thought of the frightful heat. He knew just how it had all come about, and with a horror stricken face he dashed out into the street and fairly ran to the house of his wife's sister to acquaint her with the frightful news. He was past speech when he reached the house, but he held out the fatal telegram. The sister read it.

"Well," said she, "it's time he sent it. She's been expecting it for six weeks. It's the one that goes with the pink chiffon skirt, I suppose."—Washington Post.

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TOWN NEWS.

Indian summer weather. Plenty of work for everyone. This is a full dinner-pail town. Times are good; vote to keep them good.

Putting on men every day at Tanforan.

Charley Johnson has Gollnik's meat market enclosed.

Phil Tellis has leased one of the Patterson cottages.

Harry Pierce of Colma paid our town a visit on Wednesday.

Get ready for the big Republican rally next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. R. K. Patchell is visiting at Morgan Hill, Santa Clara county.

A. E. Shirley has given the front at his barber-shop a new coat of paint.

Our local band is practicing nightly in preparation for political blow-outs.

Mr. Frank Miner is keeping the rockcrusher puffing and grinding constantly.

Contractor Allen is putting on a big force and rushing work at Tanforan race-track.

Mrs. Lachele continues in ill health, necessitating treatment at one of the city hospitals.

A new and commodious club house will be among the improvements at the Tanforan track.

Hon. Henry Ward Brown will again represent this district in the Legislature of California.

Fresh goods at fair prices is the principle upon which the People's Store is conducted.

Wm. Higgins left on Thursday for a six-months' visit to his relatives in Hutchinson, Minnesota.

Hon. James D. Byrnes, in company with Mr. McFarland, paid our town a visit Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Cunningham has been seriously ill the past week suffering from a severe attack of bilious fever.

Hon. Henry Ward Brown has no opposition for the Assembly, but is taking his share of work in the campaign.

Born.—In the city of San Francisco, on Saturday, October 13th, to the wife of Dr. H. G. Plymire a ten-pound daughter.

Al Turner, a vaquero at the horse corral, had an arm broken on Sunday.

Dr. Plymire set the broken bone and Turner is getting along all right.

Don't forget next Tuesday evening at Butcher's Hall. Turn out and hear the distinguished Republican orators upon the real issues of this campaign.

Jack Leavey commenced work with his team on Monday at Tanforan Park for Mr. Allen, who is grading for a steeple-chase course at the big racing-track.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Post-office building.

The San Francisco Club will open the racing season at Tanforan park on Nov. 19 of this year, and close May 4, 1901. There will be in all six meetings with seventy-five days of magnificent high class racing.

The local political campaign is becoming active. Julius Eikerenkotter has launched his canvass with flattering prospects of success. Mr. Eikerenkotter will prove a vote getter when the ballots are counted Nov. 6th.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham, at Postoffice building.

It will not be long until Baden's Wild West Show will be a thing of the past, and the picturesque vaqueros and their fiery steeds will be missed from our streets. It is expected that the work at the horse corral will close by the end of this month.

Own your own home. Stop paying rent. A magnificent five-room cottage, with bath, free from dampness; high, modern and sunny; sideboard; on most desirable part of Grand avenue. Inquire at Postoffice. Your own terms.

T. H. Burns, formerly in the red lead department at the Fuller Works, left last May for Cape Nome, Alaska, and returned recently on the Zealandia.

Mr. Burns was among the fortunate ones. During his brief sojourn in the north he cleaned up very nearly \$1400, besides securing several valuable claims, which he will work next season.

Mellie Cohen is no longer a plain, ordinary barber. He occupies a higher plane and is a full blown tonsorial artist, proud of his calling, proud of himself, more than proud of his good wife, and simply haughty over his daughter. The little girl arrived on Saturday, October 13, and Mellie is walking on air whilst the mother and child are doing nicely.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of W. R. Markt, which appears in this issue. Many of our readers are familiar with the place formerly known as the Duck ranch, on the San Bruno road, some four miles north of this town. It has been transformed by Mr. Markt into a first-class road house or wayside inn, and will hereafter be known as "The Real Thing." Give Mr. Markt a call.

On Sunday as Albert Austin and L. A. Pollard, two of Grace & Co.'s drivers, employed in breaking mules and horses to harness, were driving a team up Grand avenue, near Massot's restaurant, one of the animals, a wild mule, becoming frightened by the near

approach of a man riding a bicycle, suddenly swerved and lurched to one side across the path of the bicycle, knocking the rider from his wheel. Fortunately no serious injuries were sustained by the cyclist.

Miss Mamie Naughton left by Tuesday morning's train for her home at Kansas City, Mo., called to the bedside of her sick mother. Miss Naughton has spent several months with her sisters, Mrs. J. E. Rogers and Mrs. M. J. Hawes, having attended the former through the many long trying days of her serious illness. This most estimable young lady made many warm friends here who regret the necessity of her departure.

A double wedding was celebrated at Corpus Christi Church, San Francisco, Saturday evening. The contracting parties were Agentino Belli and Miss Pia Simi and Angelo Stapanoni and Miss Palmira Biggio, all of Colma, except Miss Simi, whose home was in the city at 415 Bay street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Cassini. The best men were Gullio Simi and Enrico Biggio. The bridesmaids were Miss Angelina Belli and Miss Rose Biggio. A reception was held Saturday night at the Colma homes of the newly-married couples.—Redwood City Democrat.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Rally! For the Principles of Patriotism and Prosperity.

Hon. Frank McGowan, Hon. Eugene F. Loud, Hon. James D. Byrnes and Hon. Henry Ward Brown will address the citizens of South San Francisco and vicinity upon the political issues of the day, at Butcher's Hall, on Tuesday evening, October 23, 1900. The door will be wide open and everyone welcome.

JOURNEMEN BUTCHERS' MEETING.

The next regular meeting of Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will be held at Butcher's Hall on Monday evening, October 22, instead of Tuesday evening, October 23d. C. W. Coombes, Rec. Secretary.

NOTICE.

Frank M. Granger, Tax Collector for San Mateo county, will be in attendance to receive taxes, at the office of E. E. Cunningham, in the Postoffice building, on November 2d, 1900, from 1 to 4 p. m. Keep this date in mind, Friday, November 2, 1900, and be on hand with your cash and get your tax receipts.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular monthly session Monday. All the members were present except Coleman.

A petition was read from the residents of University Heights, in third township, asking that Murray avenue be made a public highway. At the suggestion of Chairman McEvoy the prayer of the petition was granted and the clerk was instructed to enter the road on the records of the county. P. H. Jury presented a communication to the Board asking for an opportunity to bid on the election supplies. As the contract had already been awarded to P. A. Ryan the Board could do nothing but file the communication. The clerk was authorized to furnish booths to all the Supervisors in need of same.

Street Superintendent J. C. Dickie reported that it would require 105 yards of rock for the street to the rear of the courthouse and cost of same would be \$100. The matter was referred to Chairman McEvoy.

District Attorney Bullock reported that the Board could not legally make the appropriation for the Home Finding Association at Oakland.

The clerk was authorized to answer Mr. Persinger's communication concerning the jail at Baden, and offered \$6 a month for the building, and offered to pay for water and keep the jail in a good sanitary condition.

The engineer's report on the Pilarcitos creek bridge was ordered laid over until next meeting.

The petition for sale of franchise for an electric railroad in the first township was continued to the next meeting.

The official paper was awarded the contract to print 100 indexes to the Great Register.

THE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

On Wednesday evening the Democratic mass meeting was held at the Armour Pavilion, according to previous announcement of the Central Committee. The meeting was called to order by Committeeman Booth and our respected townsman, Thomas Mason, was named as chairman, and discharged the duties of presiding officer handsomely.

J. M. Barry, one of the principal speakers for the evening, failed for some reason unknown to the committee, to put in an appearance.

After a few remarks by R. S. Thornton, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, Chairman Mason introduced J. M. Henry, Democratic candidate for Congressman, who delivered the principal speech of the evening.

Mr. Henry is a man of fine presence and a fluent speaker. His address touched upon imperialism, the trusts, tariff, silver and most of the issues named in the Kansas City platform. Upon the tariff, trusts and free silver Mr. Henry attempted a difficult and somewhat dangerous task. The speaker endeavored to show with regard to these questions that he was entirely in accord with the Bryan Democracy and not greatly at variance with the Republican party. Mr. Henry evidently regards the present tariff on prunes as about right and the prune trust as a good trust. Mr. Bryan does

PCE A. PONIATOWSKI, President.

CHARLES L. FAIR, Vice-President.

THE SAN FRANCISCO JOCKEY CLUB

Will Have

75 Days of Racing

Beginning November 19, 1900

AT TANFORAN PARK.

First Meeting—Monday, Nov. 19, 1900, including Saturday, Dec. 1, 1900.

Second Meeting—Monday, Dec. 17, 1900, including Saturday, Dec. 29, 1900.

Third Meeting—Monday, Jan. 21, 1901, including Saturday, Feb. 9, 1901.

Fourth Meeting—Monday, Feb. 25, 1901, including Saturday, March 9, 1901.

Fifth Meeting—Monday, March 25, 1901, including Saturday, April 3, 1901.

Sixth Meeting—Monday, April 22, 1901, including Saturday, May 4, 1901,

of which three days of the last week will be given up to the California Pony and Steeple Chase Association.

Magnificent Racing is Confidently Expected.

D. LYNCH PRINGLE, Secretary.

RALPH H. TOZER, Racing Secretary.

not agree with Mr. Henry in this and as Mr. Bryan is about all there is of the modern Democratic party, it puzzles the average man to understand how Mr. Henry can be in accord with the Bryan Democracy.

Upon the silver question Mr. Henry declared that no Democratic Congress would pass a bill providing for the free coinage of silver without first having ascertained that the parity of the two metals, silver and gold, could be maintained. He did not, however, say a word about the ratio. As Mr. Bryan and his Kansas City platform declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of any other nation, and as the parity of the metals is now at the ratio of 32 to 1, Mr. Henry has a big job on his hand.

The attendance was fair but not large.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

NOTICE!

During the month of October there will be services (D. V.) in Grace Church every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; Sunday-school at 10 o'clock. Lecture on confirmation every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Persons desirous of receiving the rite of confirmation at the Bishop's next visitation, which will be the last Sunday in November, are urgently requested to attend these lectures.

J. N. T. Goss.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

FOR SALE.

Lot 38, in block 133, on Armour avenue. Size of lot 25x140 feet. Cheap for cash, or installment payments. Apply to E. E. Cunningham at P. O. Building.

FOR RENT.

A five-room cottage, with water free, at \$10 per month. Inquire at Post-office.

FOR RENT.

Modern cottage of five rooms with bath, hot and cold water, good location, main street. Rent \$13; water free. Inquire at Postoffice.

Abruzzi Plans to Follow Andree.

New York.—A cable to the Sun from London says: A dispatch to the Mail from Rome says that the Duke of Abruzzi is planning an improved type of balloon for use on his next polar expedition. A military balloon, in which he recently took a voyage, proved to be useless for his purpose.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in California for old established manufacturing wholesale house. \$800 a year, sure pay. Honestly more than experienced required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The Real Thing. A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.

Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.

Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.

Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.

W. R. MARKT, Proprietor.

House Moving

Teaming Grading

CONTRACTING.

J. G. Stout,

South San Francisco, Cal.



First-Class Stock

BOOTS and SHOES,
Constantly on hand and for sale
Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.
GRAND AVE., South San Francisco.

FRENCH LAUNDRY.

MADAME MOULUCON, Proprietress.

Ordinary Washing at Moderate Rates.

Special Attention given to Flannels and Blankets, Silks, Satins, Lace Curtains and Laces.

Modern Machinery and Latest Appliances for doing FINE WORK.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Leave Orders at Laundry, Grand Avenue, near Post Office.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World

IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Ladies and Children Free.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. CRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to
Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,
South San Francisco, Cal.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

ARMOUR HOTEL.

Table and Accommodations the Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in Connection with the Hotel.

German Bakery and Confectionery

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies delivered at any hour of every day. Fancy Cakes and Ice Cream made to order. Genuine French Bread baked every day.

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE—

THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.

For the Celebrated Beers of the

Wieland, Fredericksburg,
United States, Chicago,
Willows and
South San Francisco

BREWERIES

—AND—

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue South San Francisco

J. L. WOOD,
Carpenter and General Jobbing
Work.

Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

South San Francisco, Cal.

Walter F. Bailey Painting and Decorating

In all its Branches.

3415 San Bruno Road.

Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block, corner Grand and Cypress Aves.

H. E. Plymire, M. D.

SURGEON, W. M. CO.

OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,
San Mateo County, Cal.

Residence, Mr. McEwen's.

DO YOU WANT
to repair your
old - - -
to paper your old
to alter or en-
large your -
to see plans for 4
rooms & bath
\$150 down and
\$11 per month
If so, see
J. F.
LYMAN,
Carpenter Shop
GRAND AVENUE

Women's Doings.

THE FEAR OF EFFEMINACY.

EVERY woman despises an effeminate man. We feel that he has all of the weaknesses of our sex without any of its excuses and redeeming virtues, and that he is poaching on our preserves—besides, when he is fidgety about trifles, sets up nerves, or goes into hysterics in times of trouble, we see our least admirable characteristics exhibited in him, as in a kind of grotesque enlarging mirror, and it fills us with contempt for one who is such a misfit in creation, who is neither to be respected for his power as a man or admired for his beauty and grace as a woman.

If a woman's natural prejudice against the effeminate man frequently drives her to the opposite extreme, and to a worse lot in matrimony, it works even more harm in the way in which she raises her sons. It is this feeling which is responsible for nine-tenths of the roughness and boorishness and lack of manners that prevail among the boys of to-day. "I don't want my boys to grow up into being Miss Nancies," say the mothers, and so the lads are indulged in all their natural savagery. As soon as a girl is old enough to understand anything she is taught that she must try to make herself charming to other people; that she must be dainty about her person and clothes, and that she must study the things that will educate and cultivate her tastes. No such lesson is impressed on the boy. He is permitted a brusqueness in conversation and a slovenliness in dress that would not be tolerated one instant in the girl, and when he does achieve a semi-civilization it is the grace of God, and not his raising that is to be thanked for it.

Another mistake mothers make is in seeming to think that it will make their boys effeminate to have household duties. I have known plenty of poor, tired, overworked women who slaved from morning to night over a cooking stove, and broke their backs fetching in wood and water, while their sons, ten times as able to work as they were, developed their manliness and muscle playing baseball. Mother would work until she dropped in her tracks, and many a one has so died, but she would not demean her boys by making them sweep and wash dishes, and make beds and do women's work about a house. Can any one in their senses think a boy less manly for helping his mother? On the contrary, if it is to lighten the burden of her who has borne so much for him, does not the humble dish rag in his hands become as knightly a symbol as the colors the warriors of old pinned on their helmets when they went out to do battle for their ladies? It is for a mother to teach her boy this, and to make him feel that nothing else is such a disgrace to his manhood as to let a woman support him. It is no more effeminate to get up and get breakfast to save his mother than it is to cook dinner on a camp expedition, and if more boys were brought up in the fear and admonition of this truth, we should have fewer hoodlums living on their poor old mothers.—Dorothy Dix, in the New Orleans Picayune.

To Be Queen's Lady-in-Waiting.



The Countess of Stratford is the widow of Earl Stratford, who was killed on a railroad a year ago. Before her marriage to him she was well known in New York society as the widow of Samuel C. Colgate, the millionaire manufacturer. Her appointment by Queen Victoria is expected shortly, and the prospect has set English society in a flutter.

When Politeness Didn't Pay.

An American who will never allow a woman to stand in a street car if he has a seat to offer, met with disaster in Hamburg, lately, writes a foreign correspondent. He was not familiar with street car rules in Hamburg, and lost a fare in consequence. As he stepped on the car and took the only vacant seat at the rear end, the conductor lowered a sign that read "Besetzt." He did not know that the word meant "occupied," nor understand its significance. At the next corner the car stopped, one passenger got off and two women got on. One of the women took the vacant seat and quick as thought our polite American arose and offered his seat to the other one, who accepted it. The conductor came from the further end of the car, explained to the polite man that the vehicle was overcrowded, contrary to law, and that as he was the one who was standing he must alight. He did so.

The Country Girl in the City. "When the question, 'Should the Country Girl Go to the City?' is asked, I take it for granted that the country girl is all right," writes Elizabeth Cady

Stanton in Success. "The vast majority of country girls are. I do not want to talk about the weak or the feeble, mentally, morally or physically, but about the complete girl, the character fully armed and equipped for the battle of life. Considering the country girl in this light, I believe she should go to the city, or wherever her business or chosen profession or work leads her. The country boy should do the same; he will do the same. The girl has an equal right with the boy to choose her work or her profession, and if her choice makes it necessary for her to go to the city, she must go; there is no alternative. We are not like men on a chessboard, to be moved about by some power outside of ourselves. We are moved by our own thoughts, our own desires, and each girl must be guided in her choice of a life work by the divine impulse from within."

Popular Cosy.

The expert embroiderer need not fear to spend too much of her skill and taste on a tea-cosy, for this is an article which occupies a very conspicuous position and which is never subject to ill-usage. It is, of course, taken for granted that the tea-pot is made thoroughly clean and bright before it is sent to the table, and in that case the dainty cosy may be slipped over it without fear of soil. The popular style of cosy is like the one here illustrated, having sides of embroidered linen made separate from the cosy, so that they may



THE DAFFODIL COSY.

readily be detached and sent to the laundry. The two sides are made exactly similar. The design given is so simple that it can easily be enlarged to the size desired.

The correct shades of silk for embroidering daffodils are the following, which may be obtained in Brainerd and Armstrong, or Corticelli silks:

For the flowers—Yellow, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
For the foliage—Green, 2621, 2622, 2623.

Chic Girls.

Thousands of women who cannot be called beautiful are made attractive by what may be called "chic." Said a woman of large experience in society recently: "Provided a woman is not actually ugly and not too fat, she can always make herself 'chic' if she goes the right way about it. Carriage is one of the chief essentials," continued the social authority. "I have seen women who simply by the way they held themselves appeared several inches taller and showed to greater advantage than a companion to whom nature alone had been far kinder. The next thing, of course, is clothes; not alone what they are, but the manner in which they are put on. Everyone knows that some women look dowdy in the most elaborate confections from the best French ateliers, while others show style and grace in cotton gowns that have been made by a home dressmaker. Such adaptability is generally a natural gift, but it can also be acquired, and it behooves every woman to study her personal appearance and how she can make the best of herself.

"Older women often score in this way over their younger rivals. We cannot look young, but at least we may look new, and there is no need of succumbing to the dowdiness, which so often overtakes middle age."

Don'ts.

Don't carry a red parasol if your hair is light or your figure stout.

Don't wear a sailor hat on the back of your head or on the tip of your nose. None but 5-year-olds can do so.

Don't wear a plaid of any kind unless you have much solid color with it.

Thread gloves are admissible for the most select affairs. Only at the seaside or barn dances will ladies wear white or canvas shoes.

Don't let the train of your dress sweep the streets or broadwalk.

Don't expose your neck and arms in thin materials except in the evening.

About Women.

Mrs. George A. Pillsbury gave \$5,000 to the Calvary Baptist Church of Minneapolis.

Miss Hall Caine, sister of the novelist, is playing Polly Love in the "Christian" in England.

The future Empress of Japan, at her marriage with the Crown Prince, will have a dowry of over \$500,000.

The Duchess of Sutherland frequently attends meetings of Socialistic women in company with Miss Margaret Macmillan, a Socialistic lecturer.

General Yule's mother, although over 80 years old, reads all of the leading London papers daily to make herself thoroughly acquainted with her son's movements.

Queen Victoria so dislikes typewritten communications that she will not allow any documents supposed to emanate from the crown to be sent out typewritten.

Queen Margherita of Italy is an enthusiastic mountaineer. Not infrequently her Majesty dressed in a tweed suit, with gaiters and a small cap, leaves the palace early in the morning and spends the day in the mountains.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

Granny Lane lived in the very last house at the end of the street. She lived by herself, but she did not get lonely, because she had so many visitors. Old people went to see her, and little children, and then all the ages between.

When Lula's cousin, Sadie, came from the city to stay with her, Lula took her to Granny Lane's the very first morning. They had a beautiful time; and when Granny invited them to come again, they both said that they surely would very soon.

"She is a poor old lady, isn't she?" asked Sadie, on the way home.

"Why, no!" cried Lula, in surprise; "Granny Lane isn't poor!"

"Yes, I think she is," said Sadie.

"Why?"

"Because she lives in such a little house, and there isn't very much in it; and then she didn't have any cake or oranges to give us, like most old ladies when you go to see them."

"I don't care," said Lula, stoutly; "she knows the splendoriest stories about when she was a little girl, and she can make up all kinds of interesting games to play. I'd rather have them than cake."

"So would I; but then," insisted Sadie, "I think she must be very poor, for her dress was all faded, and she said she never went away on the cars or to the seashore."

Lula did not answer for some time; she was thinking it all over. At last she said: "Sadie, I think perhaps Granny Lane is poor, but it isn't 'poor-thing' poor at all; for she's happy and pleased, and she don't keep wishing wishes that she can't get. So I don't call that very poor, do you?"

"Well," said Sadie, "but she isn't rich."

"But she's lovely and good, and she makes everybody think that they'd like to be, too; and that's a kind of rich. It isn't the money kind, but it's"—Lula hesitated, and then ended triumphantly, "it's the heaven kind. So there! So now you mustn't say that Granny Lane is poor!"—S. S. Visitor.

A Rich Boy.

"O my!" said Ben, "I wish I was rich and could have things like some of the boys that go to our school."

"I say, Ben," said his father, turning around quickly, "how much will you take for your legs?"

"For my legs?" said Ben, in surprise.

"Yes! What do you use them for?"

"Why, I run and jump and play ball, and oh, everything."

"That's so," said the father. "You wouldn't take \$10,000 for them, would you?"

"No, sir."

"Nor your good health?"

"No, sir."

"Your hearing and your sense of taste are better than \$5,000 apiece, at the very least, don't you think so?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your eyes, now. How would you like to have \$50,000, and be blind the rest of your life?"

"I wouldn't like it at all."

"Think a moment, Ben. Fifty thousand dollars is a lot of money. Are you very sure you wouldn't sell them for that much?"

"Yes, sir."

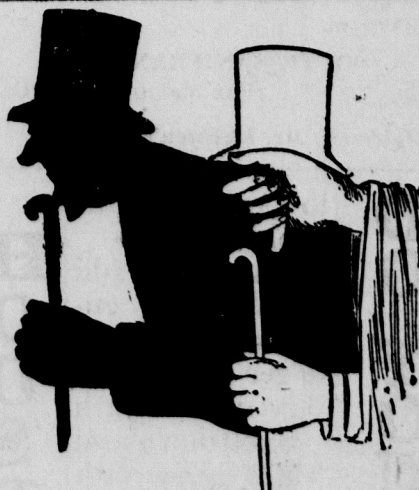
"Then they are worth that much, at least. Let's see now," his father went on, figuring on a sheet of paper: "Legs, \$10,000; arms, \$10,000; voice, \$10,000; hearing, \$5,000; taste, \$5,000; good health, \$10,000, and eyes, \$50,000. That makes \$100,000. You are worth \$100,000, at the very lowest figures, my boy."

Now run and play—jump, throw your ball, laugh and hear your playmates laugh, too; look with those \$50,000 eyes of yours at the beautiful things about you, and come home with your usual appetite for dinner, and think now and then how rich you really are."

It was a lesson that Ben never forgot, and since that day every time he sees a cripple or a blind man he thinks how many things he has to be thankful for. And it has helped me to make him contented.—Selected.

Grandpa's Call.

Cut from a piece of pasteboard the outline of grandpa's silk hat. Hold this between the thumb and forefinger of your right hand, throw a cloth over



HOW GRANDPA IS MADE.

your right arm and take a walking stick in your left hand. Place fingers, hands and arms as shown in the illustration and produce a shadow, which may be explained as grandpa's or Mr. Gladstone's call.—Chicago Record.

Lament of a Little Girl. My brother Will, he used to be The nicest kind of a girl;

He wore a little dress like me, And had his hair in curls. We played with dolls and tea-sets then, And every kind of toy; But all those good old times are gone— Will turned into a boy.

Mamma made him little suits, With pockets all complete, And cut off all his yellow curls, And packed them up so neat; And Will, he was so pleased, I'll love He almost jumped with joy; But I must own I didn't like Will turned into a boy.

And now he plays with horrid toys I don't know how to spin; And marbles that I try to shoot, But never hit or win; And leap-frog—I can't give a "back" Like Charley, Frank or Roy— Oh, no one knows how bad I feel, Since Will has turned a boy.

I have to wear frocks just the same, And now they're mostly white; I have to sit and just be good, While Will can climb and fight But I must keep my dresses nice, And wear my hair in curls; And worse—oh, worst thing of all— I have to stay a girl.

No Baby Talk for Him.

Two-year-old Harold had never been accustomed to hear "baby talk." One day when he was calling with his mother, the lady of the house, thinking to amuse the child, pointed out a steam engine standing on a railroad track not far from the house.

"Do you see the choo-choo, baby?" she said.

The little man looked first at her, then at the engine, with a troubled look on his little face. Then he asked, gravely: "Do you mean the locomotive?"

Another Young Schemer.

"Mamma," said small Willie, "when sister Mary had the toothache you took her to the dentist and had it filled, didn't you?"

"Yes, Willie," she replied.

"Well," continued the little diplomat, "I've got the stomachache; don't you think you had better take me to the candy store and get it filled?"

One Was Enough.

"Mamma," said a precocious youth of 5, who had been assigned the task of rocking the cradle containing his baby brother, "if the angels have any more kids to give away, don't you take 'em."

Growth of a Nail.

For a finger nail to reach its full length, an average of seven-twelfths of an inch, from 121 to 138 days of growth are necessary.

SHYLOCK WAS NOT A HEBREW.

History Places the Pound of Flesh Incident Upon Christian Shoulders.

Once more, Shylock, after all, it appears, was not a Jew. In a pamphlet just published the source of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" is cited from Gregorio Leti, biographer of Pope Sixtus V. Here is the passage: "In the year 1587 a noted and rich Roman merchant named Paul Maria Secchi, a good Catholic Christian, heard that Francis Drake had captured St. Domingo and found there large booty. He imparted this news to the Jewish tradesman, Simeon Ceneda, to whom it either really appeared incredible or mattered to make it appear so. In fact, he obstinately disputed the truth of the rumor and, on renewed confirmation of the contrary, he finally uttered: 'I bet a pound of my flesh that the news is false.' 'And I,' replied the Christian, 'set 1,000 scudi against you.' He then, in an odd and proud humor, set down a contract, testified by two witnesses—a Christian and a Jewish one, stipulating that if the news be wrong Signor Paul Maria Secchi, the Christian merchant, should be bound to pay 1,000 scudi to the Jew, Simeon Ceneda; whereas, if the news should be confirmed the Christian merchant, Paul Maria Secchi, should be entitled to cut out with his own hand and a well-edged knife from the Jew a pound of flesh from whichever part of the body it might please him.

"Very soon there was no doubt about Drake's victory, and the Christian insisted on the fulfillment of the contract. In vain the Jew offered 1,000 scudi as compensation of the amount which the merchant could have lost. The Christian swore that the contract must be fulfilled. The Jew, in great anxiety, runs to the governor to make him induce the merchant to accept the 1,000 scudi; but the governor communicated the matter to the pope, who decides that both of them are to be sent to the galleys, wherefrom they can only be ransomed by 2,000 scudi, which each of them will have sent to the hospital near the Sistine bridge."

No Bathing Suits Big Enough. There was a story many times told, but entirely without foundation, to the effect that an English lecturer once informed his hearers that the men in America were smaller in size than Englishmen, and asked any Americans who might be present to rise in confirmation of his statement, whereupon Bishop Brooks and two other Americans of equally imposing stature rose in different parts of the hall. This story had no foundation, but it is true that Doctor Brooks was once traveling in the south of France with another Bishop of the Episcopal Church somewhat surpassing Doctor Brooks himself in size and another man equally large. The three men went one after another to the proprietor of a little bathing establishment, and with serious faces asked to be fitted to bathing suits. The surprise of the proprietor by the time the third gigantic man appeared can readily be imagined.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The average politician will promise anything one minute and forget it the next.

Time is money—with the absconding bank official.

HEIR TO THE BELGIAN THRONE AND HIS FIANCEE.



There has been quite an epidemic of royal engagements on the continent, the latest to be announced being that of the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria to Prince Albert of Flanders, the heir of the King of the Belgians. Prince Albert is the second son of the Count of Flanders, the younger brother of King Leopold II. As that monarch's only son and the count's first-born died, Prince Albert is the heir to the Belgian throne. The duchess, who has been brought up in a family where simplicity of taste is hereditary, is young, charming, and ambitious, aspiring, it is said, only to become a happy and beloved wife. As she is making quite a love match, there is every reason to believe and hope that her ambition will be gratified.

BRYAN AS A BALL PLAYER.

He Was Considered a Good Amateur Pitcher in the Early '80s.

While moving his household goods at Denver, Colo., recently, John W. Springer, an old friend and fellow-campaigner of W. J. Bryan, unearthed a photograph depicting a phase of Bryan's life in the early '80s. Mr. Bryan was once an ardent ball player. This was in Jacksonville, Ill. The picture had been lost for ten years and its resurrection recalled to Mr. Springer's memory the existence of the Jacksonville baseball club of the Morgan County bar. It also recalled the day when the picture was taken and the incident of Bryan's famous home run hit.

It was after the club had participated in a vigorously contested game, one of a series of charity games played in



Jacksonville in the summer of 1884. Recalling this, Mr. Springer says:

"The score was 18 to 20 against us, for we were not in the habit of playing 1 to 0 games in those days. There were two men on bases when Bryan came to the bat. Bryan was not the sturdy-built man those days that he is now, but the way he swung his bat on the first ball pitched over the plate was a surprise to all the players and the 500 or 600 spectators who viewed the game from a point of vantage along the first and third base lines and the foul ground back of the catcher. Bryan knocked the ball clear over the center fielder's head and into another lot in the distant background. Around the bases he went, driving two other men ahead of him, and the game was won. He was looked upon as a good amateur pitcher in those days, and often after the game my swollen hands attested the speed he had. While it can hardly be said that the picture resembles Mr. Bryan as he looks to-day, it is he, however, as he appeared in a baseball uniform along with the rest of us in 1884."

EXPENSIVE ALL AROUND.

Divorce Cost \$1,000,000; Wedding \$1,000,000; Total \$2,000,000.

It is not on record that anybody ever wanted a divorce more than did William Bateman Leeds, of Chicago and

From Fenimore Cooper and other authorities we have gained the impression that the Indian is a stolid, severe individual, with no sense of the white man's humor, but one red brother showed himself quite a civilized feller the other day in the United States Court at St. Paul. He was on the stand in a hotly contested case, and Attorney D. R. Bailey, of Sioux Falls, was after him in the most approved fashion of cross-examination. Finally, after apparently frightening the Indian with the awful consequences which would follow the slightest deviation from the truth, Mr. Bailey took his most portentous tone and solemn manner and demanded:

"Now, sir, I want you to tell me the exact truth, without any shuffling or evasion. I want you to look me square in the eye and tell me how you got your living, sir?"

The Indian looked straight at Mr. Bailey, and, with the imperturbable air familiar to all acquainted with the red men, simply said: "Eat."

The court room roared, even Judge Carland smiled, and Mr. Bailey let the witness go.

Comfortable Footwear. Buckskin shoes are not commonly seen in Portland, though the old Indian moccasins may not be much of a curiosity, so when an Arizona man appeared with a pair on his feet he attracted some attention. A prominent cattleman of the land of cactus and hot sands who is in the city never wears any other shoes. The uppers are regular Indian-tanned buck; the soles are of sole leather, and he says they are just like a stocking to the feet. Although buckskin is supposed to be a lasting material, buckskin shoes cannot be worn in the wet, and they would not do in the plowfield or the harvest field. The buckskin came from a deer he killed in the Arizona mountains, and he paid \$10 to have two pairs of shoes made. He thinks people who box their feet up in stiff calfskin are missing a whole lot of ease and comfort in life.—Portland Oregonian.

The majority of people are born lucky; neither pretty enough to win a prize, nor ugly enough to be put on exhibition.

New York. At all events nobody ever paid as much for one. One million dollars was the cost of Mr. Leeds' freedom.

There is some justification for the terms that Mrs. Leeds No. 1 insisted upon. She had been deserted for five



MRS. LEEDS NO. 2.

There is some justification for the terms that Mrs. Leeds No. 1 insisted upon. She had been deserted for five

The Youth's Companion

For Seventy-five Years an Inspiring Influence in the Home.
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY. SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.75 A YEAR.

New Subscription Offer for 1901.

THOSE who subscribe before November 1st, sending \$1.75 with this slip or the name of this publication, will receive the nine November and December numbers of The Companion Free, and then the 52 weekly issues of the paper to January 1, 1902. This offer includes the gift of The Companion's "Puritan Girl" Calendar for 1901—a souvenir of rare and lasting beauty.

Full Announcement of Contributors and Contributions engaged for the new volume will be sent Free to any address with sample copy of the paper containing Sousa's article, "Some Experiences of a Bandmaster."

The Youth's Companion, ...Boston, Mass.

He Let Him Out.

The king of Naples, in the plenitude of his absolutism, paid one day a visit to the Neapolitan prisons in order to see for himself what sort of men his criminals were and whether they really deserved the punishments they were undergoing.

"What is your sentence?" he said to one. "Fifteen years, your majesty." "And what had you done?" "Nothing whatever." "Quite innocent?" "Entirely so, your majesty." "And you?" he asked another. "Thirty years, sire. Victim of false accusation." "And you?" to a third. "In for life, my king." "And what had you done?" "Everything you can think of, my king; theft, burglary, highway robbery, manslaughter, murder. I only wonder they did not sentence me to death." "What is your name?" asked the king. "My name," replied the first class criminal, "since I have been here has been 912." After finishing his tour of inspection the king said to the governor: "All the prisoners here seem to be perfectly innocent. There is only one bad man among them. No. 912. You had better let him out, lest he corrupt the others."

No Case.

"You charge this man with impersonating an officer, do you?" "I do, your honor." "Tried to make you believe he was a policeman, did he?" "He did." "When he was in the saloon with you, did he?" "He didn't go into any saloon, your honor." "The prisoner is discharged."—Chicago Tribune.

He Rose Rapidly.

In speaking of the late Ballard Smith the Louisville Courier-Journal says that when he first sought a position in a newspaper office after graduating from Dartmouth college he entered the sanctum with an air of condescension. He wore a silk tie and a velvet jacket. He said he would like to be dramatic editor, but he was given a place on the local staff. In less than six months he was made city editor. After that his rise in journalism was rapid.

Explained.

"Has he money?" "No." "Then he probably has family and position." "No; he is merely a fine man." "Then why in the world is Maud marrying him?" "For love, I understand." "Well, I always did think Maud was—well, queer."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Mr. Maximum.

The result of an examination was put up on the notice board of a well known cramming establishment, and one of the attendants was scanning the list with as much interest as any of the breathless students. At the head of the list was written, "Maximum 500," and when the attendant's eyes rested thereon he exclaimed, "Why, that Mr. Maximum, he's always top, he is."—London Globe.

Avoid Colds.

By drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey, Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, proprietors.

Up to Date.—Customer.—Some crabs, please. Waiter.—Shirt-waist or hunting-case? Customer.—What do you mean? Waiter.—Soft or hard-shell, sir?

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

When a woman starts out to "mold" her husband she generally makes about as useless a thing out of him as a child that has got the idea that it is being educated.

Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips.—A constipation cure that pleases your palate, pleases your stomach, pleases your pocket book. Casears Candy Cathartic. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

If a woman ever really did have a neck like a swan's, all the men would run whenever they saw her.

Carter's Ink has the endorsement of the United States government and of all the leading railroads. Want any more evidence?

Every woman has a certain time in the day when she quits work and thinks a lot of fancy thoughts.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

He Concentrated.

Professor Contentment is a small man with a large mentality. His wife is a tall woman, who believes in the power of matter over mind. The professor had been absorbed the whole evening in a profound paper on the mental characteristics of people who were unhappily married. Suddenly looking up, he remarked:

"My dear, are you aware of the fact that a man's brain weighs about 3½ pounds?"

"Humph! You've just read that, haven't you?"

"Er—er—why—er—oh, yes; certainly, of course."

"Well, that article says a woman's brain is not so heavy, eh?"

"Er—er—yes, it certainly does, but—"

"And it also states that a woman's brain is of much finer quality, doesn't it?"

"Er—er—well, yes; you are quite right, my dear."

"Now, listen to me. Just concentrate your 3½ pound brain on that scuffle and figure out how much it will weigh after you bring it full of coal from the cellar." The professor meekly bowed his great head, and as he departed for the lower regions in search of abstract information, he murmured:

"The man who thinks that mind is superior to matter is an illustrious idiot!"—London Tit-Bits.

The Trunk Paid.

Some years ago a man ran up a bill of \$200 in the Tremont House, Chicago, and then ran away without settling it. The trunk which remained in his room was unusually heavy and when opened after his departure was found to contain specimens of ore, brought from the gold and silver mines of Colorado, where presumably he had lost all his money. After waiting out the legal time Mr. Gage sent the contents of the trunk to an assayer, who returned two bits of metal valued at more than \$100 in excess of the bill after deducting his own fees.

An Unconscious Disciple.

Trotter—It's a favorite amusement among the eastern fakirs to twist themselves into some muscle straining, nerve racking, bone cracking posture, and—

Miss F. Walton—Isn't it funny how those odd oriental ideas find disciples here?

Trotter—What do you mean?

Miss Rivalton—Really, haven't you ever seen Maud Wayne play golf?

New Ocean Greyhound.

The famous Deutschland cost \$3,332,000; displacement, 23,300 tons; accommodation, 1,057 passengers, has established a new record. Among the great remedies of the world Hostetter's Stomach Bitters hold the record with its fifty years of cures of constipation, indigestion and biliousness. Our Private Revenue Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

Back and Forth.—"Edmund, what made you late?" "My dear, I came up in my new automobile, and passed the house five times before I could arrange to stop."

DON'T GET FOOTSORE, GET FOOT-EASE.

A powder. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, Damp or Frost-bitten Feet. We have over 30,000 Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

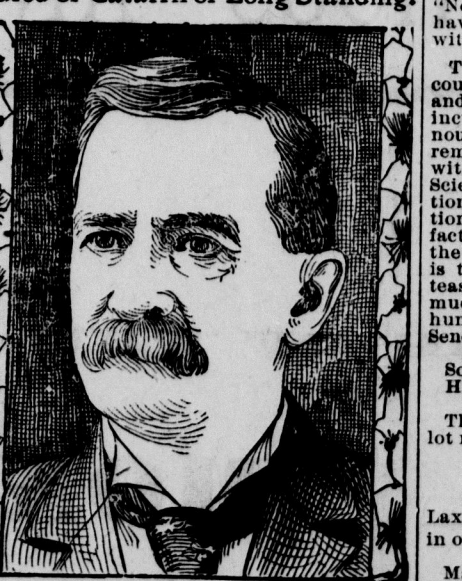
He—How I envy the man who just sang the solo. She—Why, I thought he had an exceptionally poor voice. He—Oh, it isn't his voice I envy; it's his nerve.

The Best Prescription for Malaria. Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELSS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

His Reply.—Sappington—Your sister looks sweet enough to eat. Little Rodney—She does eat.

A CONGRESSMAN

Cured of Catarrh of Long Standing.



Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn.

Ex-Congressman A. T. Goodwyn, from Alabama, writes the following letter:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I have now used two bottles of Peruna, and am a well man today. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year."

Respectfully, A. T. Goodwyn.

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Prominent men have come to know of its virtues and are making public utterances on the subject. To save the country we must save the people. To save the people we must protect them from disease.

The disease that is at once the most prevalent and stubborn of cure is catarrh. Public men of all parties recognize in Peruna a national catarrh remedy of unequalled merit. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book on catarrh.

MANY SUFFERERS.

What a Large Number of People are Enduring.

A Distressing Condition in Which Many American People Are Involved. The Only Way to Alleviate It.

From the Mountaineer, Wallalla, N. Dakota.

The remorse of a guilty stomach is what a very large majority of the people of this nation are suffering with today. It is a well known fact that dyspepsia is a characteristic American disease and it is frequently stated that "we are a nation of dyspeptics."

It is a distressing ailment and because of its many forms is difficult to treat. Sometimes it is the result of improper modes of eating, improper food or mental worry and exhaustion; then, again, it may be sort of a depressed condition of the body and treatment should be directed to the restoration of the health, without special attention to the stomach. In other instances, the disease is evidently the result of inflammation of the stomach.

Anyone of these conditions produce a lack of vitality in the system, by causing the blood to lose its life-sustaining elements. The blood is the vital element in our lives and should be carefully nurtured. Restore the blood to its proper condition, dyspepsia will vanish and perfect health follow.

For example, in the county of Pembina, North Dakota, a few miles from Wallalla, resides Mr. Ernest Snider; a man of sterling integrity, whose veracity cannot be doubted. He was formerly a resident of Lansdowne, Ont., but removed to the west and is now a prosperous farmer.

For three years he has been unable to do his work because he was ill with dyspepsia. "I became seriously ill about three years ago," he says, "and consulted a doctor who gave me some medicine for indigestion. I continued to grow worse and several physicians were called at intervals who gave me temporary relief, but the disease returned with all its accustomed severity."

"The distress after eating made me dread meal time. At times I became so dizzy as to be unable to stand. I had sour stomach, heartburn, palpitation of heart, and weak nerves. The doctors disagreed as to the nature of my disease but all agreed that the stomach was affected. I suffered intensely and life was a misery."

"I tried several well known remedies but was not benefited."

"I read in the newspapers articles regarding the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally after some urging on the part of a friend I concluded to try the pills. I purchased six boxes. This was five months ago."

"I had not taken all of the first box before I felt much relief. I continued taking the pills, and after using four boxes I was cured. I have none of those distressing symptoms now, and am completely restored to health, and can do as much work as any of the laborers on my farm. I owe my restoration to health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and gladly give my testimonial, hoping it may prove beneficial to some persons similarly affected."

By restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People renew the nerve force and enable the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food, thus speedily and permanently curing the dyspeptic. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origin in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requisite to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing. Physicians prescribe them, druggists recommend them and everywhere the people use them.

Sardonic.—"He says he wouldn't think of accepting money for his political influence."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "He doesn't have to think. It has got to be second nature with him."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are some men who would be worth a lot more to the world if they weren't in it.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

May—Algy and Pamela had a falling out last night. Clarence—What was the cause. May—A hammock.

The famous Gilt Edge Whiskey is for sale by first-class dealers in your community and is especially recommended to those that have not tried it. Call for it the next time you want a good whiskey. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Written Examination.—That Boston school-teacher wanted me to propose by letter.

"What for?" "She said many a man who was all right on grammar was terribly shaky on spelling."

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

DROPSY 10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE. Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousands of cases.

DR. H. E. GREEN'S CHARGE, Box N, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CATARRH CURES WHOLE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

CONSUMPTION

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GRAND PACIFIC OIL COMPANY.

One of the heaviest and most promising oil corporations having headquarters in this city is the Grand Pacific, and it is meeting with remarkable success in disposing of its shares, 12,000 having been sold in one day this week. The fact is, that the extraordinary opportunity offered by this company for gilt-edged investment has attracted a class of buyers who have not hitherto yielded to the oil fever, which is now becoming epidemic in California. While it is true that the Grand Pacific controls a smaller body of land than some other companies, the excellent character of its holdings, which are located in five of the most productive districts in the State, gives it the preference among careful buyers. This company holds 2320 acres, distributed as follows: 160 acres in Sunset district, 160 acres in McKittrick district, 80 acres in Contra Costa county, 1280 acres in the Coalings district, and 640 acres in the Kettleman district.

The Grand Pacific has legally made its shares absolutely and forever non-accessible, thus removing the great bug-bear of stock buyers. Another advantage is found in its large capitalization. The ordinary company, with a small capitalization, may fail, but the Grand Pacific, with 600,000 shares in its treasury, as working capital, will be able to sink a great number of wells and thus the possibility of failure is eliminated. But a limited quantity of its stock will be sold at fifty cents per share. Very soon the price will be advanced to \$1 per share.

The Grand Pacific has begun its initial work of development on its Contra Costa land, and to this end has now a gang of men employed in grading for the erection of the necessary buildings, derrick, etc. The machinery is on the ground and is being put in position as fast as workmen can place it. Water is as necessary as machinery to the work of developing an oil property. This company has an abundance of water on its Contra Costa land, and over 1000 feet of piping has already been done, leading to the well site. It is expected that, if nothing unforeseen happens, the active work of drilling will be in progress within the next fifteen days.

As rapidly as machinery and tools can be secured, wells will be bored in the other districts mentioned. As there are numerous oil springs on the Contra Costa property of the company, the indications are excellent for a rich strike in the Grand Pacific Well No. 1.

Offices: 412-413-414 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal.

A. Van der Nallen, Jr., of the Van der Nallen Engineering School, of S. F., was employed as an expert at a salary of \$100 per day by the District Attorney of Napa Co., to establish the disputed boundaries of the Green Mt. mine location through which Geo. Stanley was killed May 29.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Rogers, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills Chocolate coated, very small, easy to take as sugar. CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALLOW COMPLEXION, PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., A. F., Cal.

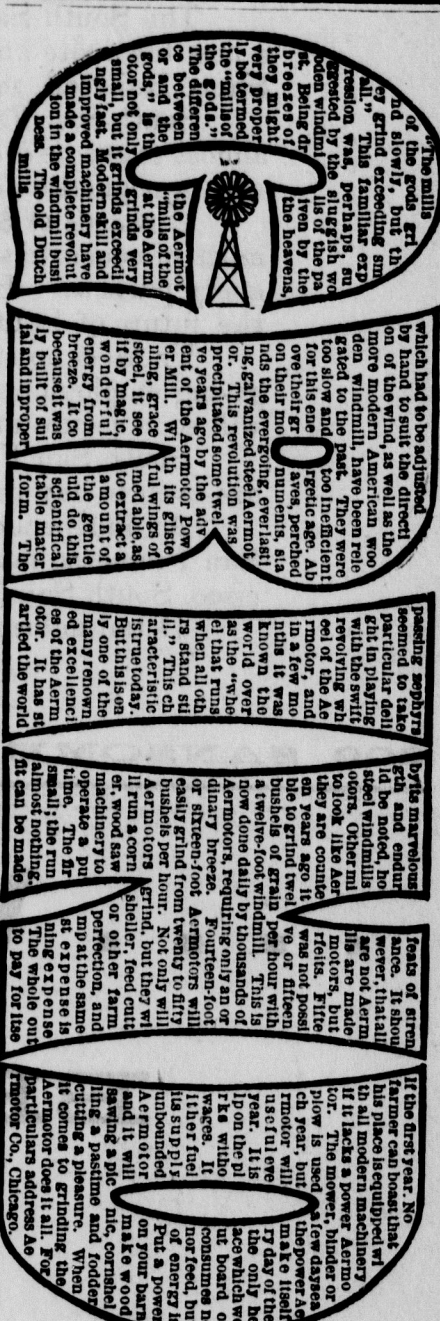
Whiskey, GIN, BRANDY, RUM. 12 full quarts, \$9.00. Per gallon, \$2.50. XXX PORT AND SHERRY, \$1.50. All Good Goods.

Orders for \$25.00 and upward delivered free to nearest R. R. or Steamer Landing. Blank Cases and Kegs.

Louis Cahen & Son, Established 30 Years. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Why Go to a Hotel? when you can get a comfortable bed and a luxurious Turkish Bath for only \$1.00. Hand baggage taken care of free of charge.

POST STREET HAMMAM BATHS 222 Post St., above Grant Ave., San Francisco.



Are you looking for trouble?

No? Then you had better get ready to irrigate your land right now. You've lost several crops by not doing it—do you want to lose another? Our pumping plants are fully guaranteed. Send full particulars.

Hercules Gas Engine Works 141-143 FIRST STREET San Francisco

Improved Sewing Machine \$18 SEWING MACHINE

will do as much work and as great a variety as the highest priced machine sold. Operates on a ball-bearing, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 3 style, as illustrated, with attachments, on receipt of \$18, freight paid. Write today for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines.

PATTOSIEN'S Furniture Exposition corner 10th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DR. GUNN'S SLIVER PILLS ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Grip or Sicken. Try one box, you will mail sample free: full box, 50c. DR. GUNN'S CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

FERRO-QUINA BITTERS BLOOD MAKER AND LIVER REGULATOR

GUTLER'S CARBOLATE of IODINE A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. \$1.00. D. Look Box 145.

W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.